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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. III. NO. 161 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES,

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY. July				
11th "	Khyber	9000	.. ..	..
18th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th "	Caledonia	8000	.. ..	..
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
8th "	Khiva	9000	.. ..	..
15th "	alsette	6000	Malwa	11000
22nd "	Kashmir	9000	.. ..	..
29th "	Salsette	6600	Persia	8000
4th Sept.	Mooltan	10000	.. ..	..
12th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
19th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	.. ..	..
26th "	Maloja	12500	.. ..	..
3rd Oct.	Egypt	8000	.. ..	..
10th "	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
17th "	Karmala	9000	.. ..	..
24th "	alsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st "	Caledonia	8000	.. ..	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6126	5th July	17th July
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	5348	14th July	26th July
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	27th July	8 h August

For Freight apply to:—
E. IBUKIYAMA.
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.
Future sailings will be announced shortly.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency, Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
25, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.
Post Box 151

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,035 tons, sailing on arrival of the English Mail steamer on Sunday, the 11th July, connecting at Karachi (passengers only) with the s. s. "DWARKA" for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
S. S. "VITA," 4,691 tons, on Friday 16th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.
FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, sailing about 15th/16th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.
FOR RANGOON DIRECT.
S. S. "OKARA," 5,291 tons, sailing on or about 10th July.
FOR CALCUTTA.
S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,152 tons, sailing about 12th July via Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo and Madras.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
9th July 1915.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	Alex Andrew	about 24th July 15

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.
EST.MATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS. AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself. B. 5

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?
The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.
So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.
It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.
WALTHAM WATCHES
sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.
The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:
WALTHAM POCKET WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.
Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.
WALTHAM WRIST WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.
Silver Rs. 47-8.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Ancung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Mukden	Tientsin
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves. B-6

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,0

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shangnai
Delhi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Penang	Batavia	Tsingtau
Puket	Sourabaya	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 84. Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

A FAST HILLCLIMBER—Comfortable to drive or be driven in, with up to date equipment, self-starter Electric Lights etc., is the HUPMOBILE. Rs. 4,750 complete. Ask for particulars from the Agents.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—3. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

TO RESIDENTS on Gulfe Parade or vicinity. Breakfasts, Luncheons, and Dinners supplied at moderate rates. Excellent cuisine. For terms and other particulars apply to Box No. 523 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Host Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA. Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1056

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MAROKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES with the BOTAX Trade mark leave nothing to be desired, and give distinction to the car.
Sole Agents:—
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road,
Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay. 7

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a MOTOR CAR DRIVER by a competent Pathan. Good references. Apply "PATHAN" care of this paper. 300

WANTED.—By cheerful French family, to let comfortable airy rooms with excellent board by week or month. E. L. F. Home comforts. Very moderate. Good central locality. Address to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 180

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality SANITARY INSPECTORS holding certificates of Sanitary Surveyor's Class of Bombay on salary of Rs. 50 plus Rs.10. alowance per mensem.
The applicants should send in their applications stating their age and with copies of testimonials, if any, so as to reach the undersigned before 15th July 1915.
Poona City Municipal Office,
29th June, 1915.
K. P. PARANJPYE,
1138 Chief Officer, P. C. M.

APPOINTMENT VACANT—APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Municipal Engineer to the Municipal Board of Cawnpore in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.
The pay of the appointment is progressive, viz: Rs. 800 to 1,000 per mensem, an increment of Rs. 50 per annum being given after every year of approved service upto the maximum pay of 1,000 per mensem, but the first increment will be conditional on the passing of a colloquial test in the language of the Province, viz. Urdu. The agreement will be terminable by six months' notice on either side. 9 3/8 per cent. will be deducted each month from the salary and paid into the Municipal Provident Fund: and the Municipality will make a contribution equal to one-half of the amount of the deduction made from the salary to the deposit account of the applicant.
Applicant must be between 28 and 40 years of age, must have practised as a Borough Surveyor or Municipal Engineer for 5 years and must hold a recognised diploma in Civil Engineering. Preference will be given to candidates who also possess knowledge and experience of Mechanical Engineering, Water Works and maintenance of macadamized roads. The salary will commence from the date of the successful applicant's joining at Cawnpore.
Applications, which should be accompanied by a full statement of qualifications, copies of certificates, a medical certificate of sound health and references to three persons who may be addressed as to character, should be addressed not later than 31st July 1915 to—
THE CHAIRMAN,
Municipal Board,
Cawnpore.

WANTED.

WANTED—Patients suffering from Leucoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED CHIEF ENGINEER for ocean-going steamer. Apply with certificates to Box No. 441, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1201

WANTED a JUNIOR CLERK for office work with knowledge of typewriting. Apply to JIVANLAL JETHALAL & Co., 337, Bora Bazar Street, (Holi Chukla) Fort. 1203

WANTED—A complete cloth and yarn baling press with pump either a new one or a second-hand in good working order. Write with full specification particulars and price, to Box No. 437, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1178

WANTED—2 DRIVERS with 3rd class certificates to work steam rollers during the monsoon.
Apply with copies of certificates if any to ASSISTANT-ENGINEER, Belgaum. 1192

WANTED at once—TWO COMPETENT MOTOR MECHANICS for service with the Indian Expeditionary Force "D" at Basrah. Apply in person with testimonials to the STAFF OFFICER, R.I.M. Dockyard, Bombay. 1197

WANTED EMPLOYMENT in a commercial house by a young Englishman, well up in accounts and correspondence. Willing to start on living salary, provided prospects good. Apply to "S. E. C." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 300

WANTED—A secondhand (in working order) ballast stone breaking machine. Apply with particulars of maker, condition, outturn, H. P. required and condition of delivery, to Box No. 438, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1182

WANTED—GRADUATES—M.A., B.A. B. Sc.—in French, Science, Mathematics, for the Tutorial High School, Ahmedabad, Starting salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 according to qualifications. Bright prospects. Apply sharp to the MANAGER. 1189

LOCO FOREMAN a young man, European or Anglo-Indian, must be a fitter with metre gauge Running-shed experience preferred, to take charge of a small shed. Pay Rs. 150-250 with allowance and free quarters. Applications must be accompanied with copies of certificates.—LOCO & CARR. SUPDT., J. B. Ry., Jodhpur. 321

WANTED—A Qualified European Medical man for the post of Doctor to the Chumparan Medical Fund, for the period up to the 30th April 1916. Salary Rs. 650 per month, free house, and use of a motor car with allowance for its upkeep.
If satisfaction is given an agreement would probably be entered into for a period of 3 years.
Apply with testimonials to—
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Chumparan Medical Fund,
Muckwah P. O.,
320 Chumparan, Behar.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER for the Shikarpur (Sind) Municipality Pay Rs. 400-50-500 Horse allowance Rs. 25 Rs 2,000 Security required.
Engineering qualifications indispensable and a Graduate preferred. Applications stating age and experience obtained with certificates of degrees and testimonials will be received by the Vice President upto 1st August 1915.
The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Commissioner in Sind.
(Sd.) H. MONTGOMERY,
President,
Shikarpur Municipality.
1162

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

FOR SALE.—Going cheap a double aluminium bedstead mounted with solid brass with spring and cotton Mattress. Can be seen. Apply to Box No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

TO BE LET.

TO LET GROUND FLOOR of NAVAL LODGE in Club Road, 4 Rooms Ec:—El. 1s. with stable. Apply ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, Tele: No. 2569. 1193

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 2

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.
SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first-class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.
Suit No. 253/9096 of 1912.

(1) PUNAMCHAND OTTA, (2) SONMAL LADHA, (3) LALCHAND BHARMAL, (4) GULABCHAND PUNAMCHAND and (5) PREMCHAND FOZMAL, trading as shroffs in the name and style of Fozmal Otta and Co., at Kumbharwada 3rd lane ...Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) GANGABAI, residing at Poona, (2) ANUSAYABAI, residing at Kumbharwada 3rd lane, widows heirs and legal representatives of BALA alias BALKRISHNA NAMDEO, deceased and the said GANGABAI alias GANGEE and (3) VITHAL MANOHAR CHAWAN, as Executrix and Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Balkrishna Namdeo deceased. .....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated 22nd day of June, 1915, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs all the right title and interest of the first and third defendants subject to the rights of the mortgagees and without prejudice to their rights to deal with the attached property in terms of their security in the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at North Brook street outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 188 3/9 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 2066, New No. 9187, Old Survey No. 353, and New Survey No. 5052 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7763 and Street Nos. 72, 73 and 76 and bounded on or towards the East by the North Brook Street, on or towards the West North and South by the Sweeper's passage.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 2nd day of August 1915, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.
Dated this 2nd day of July, 1915.
(Sd.) K. F. MODY,
1202 Assistant Commissioner.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.
ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.
THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees, to be presided over by His Excellency the Chancellor, will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Convocation Hall of the University on TUESDAY, the 17th August, 1915, at 5-45 p.m.
2. Candidates entitled to degrees and desirous of receiving the same on the occasion, are required, under General Regulation No. 45, to send in their applications so as to reach the Registrar not later than 5-30 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 6th August, 1915. No special form of application is prescribed by the Regulations.
3. Candidates who do not send in any applications or whose applications are received after the expiry of the time specified above will not be permitted to take their degrees at the Convocation.
4. Candidates who wish to receive their degrees in person are requested to be in attendance at the University Buildings at 4 p.m., punctually, on the Convocation day. They must provide themselves with gowns and hoods.
5. Every application for admission to a degree "in absentia" must specify the grounds on which it is based and be accompanied by the prescribed fee of Rs. 10. The amount of the fee will be refunded in the event of the application being disallowed. No such application will be considered unless it is accompanied by the prescribed fee.
By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 5th July, 1915. 1200

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.
(Order 5, Rules 1 and 5.)
IN THE COURT OF JUDGE OF SMALL CAUSE AT ALIGARH DISTRICT.
Suit No. 292 of 1915.
SHEIK NABI BAX s/o RAHIM BAX, of Aligarh (Bavri Mandi). ...Plaintiffs.
vs.
1 ABBAS ALI s/o NAJAF ALI, residing at Bombay (Madanpura Rahmunseth ki chal) c/o Bashir, 2 WALAYAT ALI s/o NAJAF ALI, residing Gawaliar Murar Cantt. Regtt. 4. ...Defendants
WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 55/9/3 (Rs. fifty-five and annas nine pies three), you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 2nd day of August, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.
Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.
Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 6th day July, of 1915.
KOSAL KISHORE,
Judge.
1205

THE SCOTS COMPANY.
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
A SCOTTISH COMPANY is being formed in connection with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. It is open to all persons who are Scots by birth, descent or education, between the ages of 18 and 45, and all possessing this qualification are earnestly requested to enrol themselves. The Company will wear the Highland dress. Full details may be obtained from any of the following:—
P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Buildings.
NIGEL F. PATON,
Graham's Buildings.
A. M. REITH,
Kings Building.
1204

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that PESTONJI BYRAMJI LALA, the sole surviving Trustee of the Deed of Settlement dated the 10th day of July, 1882, and made between Dinshaw Sorabji Bhaya, of the one part and Kawasji Byramji and Maneckji Merwanji of the other part, Maneckji Dinshaw Bhaya, Burjorji Dinshaw Bhaya, Sorabji Dinshaw Bhaya, Bachubai, daughter of the said Dinshaw Sorabji Bhaya and wife of Kaikobad Nowroji Mody and Putlibai, another daughter of the said Dinshaw Sorabji Bhaya and wife of Manchersha Cawasji Wadia, beneficiaries under the said Deed of Settlement dated the 10th day of July, 1882, have contracted and agreed to sell to our client KONDIRAM DAMODAR, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.
All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand in to upon or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, trust, lease, gift, inheritance, succession, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Municipal Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, shall be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon with the appurtenances situate within the Fort walls of Bombay on the West side of Bazar Gate Street and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 214 square yards but by a recent measurement and according to the Collector's bills said to contain 292½ square yards (be the same little more or less) and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 402, 402, 403, New Nos. 5415 Old Survey Nos. 248, 249 and New Survey No. 9254 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2174 Street Nos. 80, 82 and 84 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the house formerly of Hormasji Pestonji Batliwalla and now of Edulji Pestonji Batliwalla on or towards the South by the house formerly of Framji Pestonji Khambatta and now of Burjorji Byramji Engineer on or towards the East by the Bazar Gate Street and on or towards the West by the house formerly of Nanji Sodgar Bania and now of Rustomji Framji Kharas and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenents of the deceased Sorabji Ruttanji Bhaya and now of the tenants of Pestonji Byramji Lala.
Dated this 8th day of July, 1915.
Messrs. MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKAR,
1207 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ALESIA" has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Victoria Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning. Holders of through B/Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Building,
Bombay, 8th July, 1915. 1206

BANK OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend for the half year ended 30th June, last at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum, both free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after Friday, the 9th instant to registered shareholders on 30th June, 1915.
By Order of the Board.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1915. 1157

HANSA LINE LIQUIDATION.
ALL those having claims outstanding against the Hansa Line, Bombay, are requested to send them in to the undersigned fully detailed and vouched on or before Thursday, July 15th 1915. No claims received after this date can be considered.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Liquidators of the Hansa Line, Bombay.
Grahams Buildings
1st July 1915. 1158

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SHAW & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS SILVER, NICKEL AND FANCY WATCHES OF CELEBRATED MAKERS.
On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. SHAW and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Hummum Street, Fort, a lot of assorted silver, nickel, fancy case, and gunmetal watches, all quite new, fresh, in perfect order and of celebrated makers, Reliance Watch Co. and others.
The watches will be sold singly to suit all customers, and are on view.
SHAW & Co.
Bombay, July 9th, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.
The property of a gentleman consisting of dinning tables, dumbwaiter, bentwood soft, teapoys brass and wooden bedsteads, second-hand square piano etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 second land glass-fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 grey horse, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay waler mare "Lassie," 14 3; 8 years, goes in saddle and also broken to harness, very fast and strong animal, will trot for miles, very spirited and willing worker.
AUCTION SALE OF GREY CLOTH.
On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction, at Rachel Sassoon Mill's cloth shop in Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Samaldas Gianchand:—
9 Bales each 15 pieces sheetings 90" by 24 yards by 18½ lbs.
8 Bales each 50 pieces chaders 88" by 6 yards by 4½ lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.
AUCTION SALE OF YARN.
On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the Agents: The Emperor Edward Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Mr. Dosabhoy Hirachund of Tamba Kata Phydowni.
40 Bales out of 100 Bales each 40 bundles, 10 lbs. No. 2/18s. yarn.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
AUCTION SALE OF THE 6 PIES SHARE IN THE COMMISSION PAYABLE BY THE LUXAMI COTTON MFG., CO., TO THE BOMBAY CO., LTD.
SUIT NO. 973 OF 1914.
Rao Bahadur Visconji Khimji & others .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Sheth Sahebsing Manibhoy and others .....Defendants.
Pursuant to the Court's order herein dated the 15th day of April, 1915, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will at the instance of Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji, the receiver appointed in the above suit sell by Public Auction, in the office of the said Vissanji Khimji in Wallace Street within the Fort, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on FRIDAY, the 16th day of July, 1915, the 6 pies share of the deceased Manibhai Jaisingberai in the commission payable by the Laxmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited to the Bombay, Co., Ltd., the Agents of the said Company.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdhurlal Attorney for the receiver or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, July 9, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 521
NOTICE.
SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO MILLIONAIRES.
Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. Shobhagchand Naganchand & Co., Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will resume THIS-DAY FRIDAY, the 9th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the sale of the remaining lots of pearls at the ground floor of the Indian Specie Bank's premises, Apollo Street, Fort.
N. B.—In lot No. 90, there are 6 pearls, in which there is one big beautiful round pearl, scarce to be had and seen in the whole world; which weighs about 200 chows, and will be sold separately. So the intending purchasers are kindly requested to attend the sale to-day without failure.
SALE OF PEARLS.
TO-DAY AT 2 P.M.
By order of J. Sanders Slater Esquire, Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank Ld., in liquidation and on account and risk of Messrs. Shobhagchand Naginchand & Co., Insolvents Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell TO-DAY FRIDAY, 9th instant, at 2 p.m., the following lots of valuable pearls in the Specie Bank's premises.
Lot No. A—about 600 chows of pearls Pure "Jiwan" (undrilled.)
Lot No. B—about 500 chows of round pearls undrilled.
Lot No. C—about 1,700 chows of round pearls undrilled.
Lot No. D—about 3,800 chows of round pearls undrilled.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th July, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.
AUCTION SALE OF 191 BAGS RANGOON RICE.
Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will on MONDAY, the 12th day of July, 1915, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction at Shed No. 2, Victoria Docks, by order of Messrs. Moolji Dharamsy & Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned.
Ex. S. S. Umballa Voyage 196.
Mark Nil—191 Bags Rangoon Rice.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lot being knocked down and the balance will have to be paid and the delivery taken of the next day.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th July, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
WE SHALL PRESENT
THE WARNING
A strong Original Three-Reel Drama on a New Theme.
Price and Time as Usual.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK
RE-OPENING ON THURSDAY 1st July 1915

Practice Session		8-30 to 9-30 a. m.
Evening	,,	6 to 8 p. m.
Night	,,	9-30 to 11-30 p. m.
Sunday	,,	9 to 11 a. m.

There will be no Evening Sessions 6 to 8 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan) Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Constipation produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra, pleasant and perfect. D. 26

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 P.M. THE LONDON FILM Co.'s LATEST TOPICAL DRAMA. 10 P.M.

"ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE"

An exceedingly interesting and exciting film with a strong cast of British players including Jane Gail and Gerald Ames.

TO-MORROW the World's Masterpiece of Stupendous Realism:

"CABIRIA"

PRICES AS USUAL. PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 8.

A few light showers are reported from south Madras, otherwise the weather has been dry over the whole country except Burma, Assam and the adjacent parts of Bengal. As is usual during the break in monsoon strong hot westerly winds prevail over Northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and North Bengal; local in Burma, Malabar and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab, Mandalay one and a half inches; Cherrapunji ten; Silchar eight; Dhubri four; Shillong two; Tezpur, Gauhati, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Madras one.

Forecast:—No large change.

Strange as it may seem the present long break in the monsoon, is not without a parallel as the meteorological reports of bygone years will show. There is no doubt rain is hanging about and the reports of the Captains of incoming vessels confirm this view. Yesterday, remained fine and dry, and the aspect of the blue dome above did not present even the semblance of a monsoon sky.

The P. and O. Company's China mail steamer Malta, which arrived here on Wednesday last experienced fine weather. The sea was also calm and she met no rain during the voyage.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT DARJEELING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DARJEELING, July 8.

At five minutes after twelve yesterday afternoon, a shock of earthquake occurred at Darjeeling, the wave passing from east to west. The duration was fully 30 seconds.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 8th July 1915, was 29.971 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still

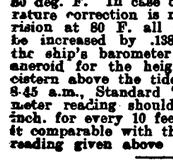
Day of Week	Day of Month.	High Water: Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still.		Low Water: Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still	
		July.	h	m.	ft.	in	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Th.	8	m	9	26	25	4	8	m	1 53	18	0
			8	5a	24	0		2	55a	21	9
Fr.	9	m	10	9	26	0	9	m	2 42	17	3
			9	10a	2	2		3	49a	21	4
Sat.	10	m	10	48	26	9	10	m	3 27	17	3
			10	4a	24	6		4	36a	20	9
Sun.	11	m	11	24	27	4	11	m	4 10	16	9
			10	47a	24	11		5	17a	20	2
Mo.	12	m	11	57	27	11	12	m	4 50	16	4
			11	27a	25	5		5	54a	9	8
Tu.	13	m					13	m	5 26	16	1
			0	27a	28	4		6	28a	19	2
W.	14	m	0	6	25	10	14	m	6 1	18	9
			0	55a	28	6		7	0a	18	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset.
" 8 (Thursday)	" 6h. 7m.	" 7h. 20m
" 9 (Friday)	" 6h. 8m.	" 7h. 20m
" 10 (Saturday)	" 6h. 8m.	" 7h. 20m
" 11 (Sunday)	" 6h. 8m.	" 7h. 20m
" 12 (Monday)	" 6h. 8m.	" 7h. 20m
" 13 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 8m.	" 7h. 20m
" 14 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 9m.	" 7h. 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, July 4th14m. 24-2m. a.m.; Apogee, 8th. 4-3h. p.m.; New Moon. 12th, 3h. 0-8m. p.m; First Quarter, 20th, 2h. 38-8m. a.m. Perigee, 24th, 10-9h. a.m.; Full Moon, 26th, 5h.41-0m. p.m.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.



The grilling heat the sleepless night the head-ache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will coo your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5,
2 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2.11.
1 ½oz Phials Rs. 8-12, V.P.P. Rs. 10

C. K. SEN &., CoLimited,

29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA

Consulting Physicia :—

KAVIRAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 8th July 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No telegram has been received from Multan. Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in east Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess except at Karachi and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West, Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall due to the monsoon has been confined to south Malabar. Local but heavier rain has fallen in south-east Madras.

Some showers may occur in Malabar and a few thunderstorms on the Coromandel coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 8th of July, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	...	...	...	...	0	0
Do. (7th)	91.3	78.9	80	..		
Jask	95.7	87.9	77	..		—0.05
Muskat	...	...	...	...	0	
Do. (7th)	95.7	90.9	82	..		—0.15
PUNJAB						
Multan	1.78	79.9	37	..		
Rawalpindi	110.4	86.0	45	..	1.69	—1.96
Lahore	108.5	88.3	55	..	2.17	—1.20
Hissar	104.9	83.3	36	..	2 70	—2.25
Ambala	104.7	88.0	49	..	3.13	—2.36
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	106.8	88.1	42	..	4.66	—0 31
Mainpuri	105.2	87.2	51	..	2.32	—3 00
Jhansi	104.2	85.8	54	..	5.43	—2 71
Cawnpore	101.4	84.3	54	..	4.43	1.22
Allahabad	97.9	81.3	52	..	9 38	1.44
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	116.7	84.2	64	..	0	—0.34
Karachi	89.6	82.2	79	..	0.08	—1.21
Ajmer	100.2	79.2	44	..	0.60	—2 30
Jalpore	104.5	82.1	53	..	0.52	—3 44
Kotah	105.4	84.8	46	..	1.16	—3.96
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.8	80.0	67	..	0.28	—2.63
Dwarka	89.8	82.7	72	..	1.34	—2.22
Veraval	86.6	82.3	77	..	2.70	—2.23
Rajkot	100.7	77.8	79	..	2.00	—4 62
Bhavnagar Para	99.8	79.8	77	..	5.64	0 41
Surat	91 5	79 5	82	0.09	10.78	—1.39
Ahmedabad	102.0	79.7	65	..	3 73	—3.48
Deesa	101.1	79.6	65	..	1.14	—2 90
Neemuch	97.4	78 0	63	..	2.60	—2.32
Indore	94.6	75.7	65	..	3.25	—4.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	93.8	79.3	66	..	18.54	1.40
Saugor	98 8	77.3	58	..	5.42	—4 75
Hoshangabad	94.5	77.2	73	..	8 79	0.32
Khandwa	95 8	77.9	75	..	9.64	0.93
Akola	96.6	76.9	63	..	6.05	—0.95
Amraoti	96.8	77.3	60	..	5.27	—3 42
Nagpur	96.6	77.7	59	0.01	10.09	—1 94
Chanda	95.8	80.0	56	..	10.26	0 31
Raipur	93.7	77.9	71	..	9 01	—2.78
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.2	80.5	82	..	40.57	14 58
Ratnagiri	86.3	79.1	77	2.06	33.93	—5 07
Mormugao	86 5	78.7	85	..	39.84	1 57
Karwar	86.7	77.0	89	..	41.68	—8.65
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96.0	73.1	65	..	8.24	2.52
Ahmednagar	97.4	68.4	69	..	5.48	0 24
Poona	94.1	71.3	76	..	15 71	3.60
Sholapur	95.7	71.9	66	..	5.63	—0.89
Bijapur	92.2	70 4	67	..	2.00	—1.99
Belgaum	80.3	65.5	89	..	12.51	0.88
Ahmedabad	91.1	71.3	73	..	13.12	6 56
Nizamabad (Indur)	97.7	77.7	59	..	8.55	1.37
Hyderabad	94.4	76.8	76	..	9.15	3.52
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.5	77.7	86	0.01	35.46	—13.25
Calicut	86.5	78.3	87	..	35 62	—7 29
Cochin	86 9	77.9	81	0.28	31 25	—3 94
Colombo	87.3	78.3	86	0.19	8.49	—0 27
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	103.1	82 8	66	..	7.90	1.82
Bellary	97 8	74.1	63	..	5 11	2 71
Cuddapah	104.1	85.3	54		1.26	—2 85
Madras	100 5	74.9	75	1.14	2.45	—0 54
Bangalore	99.5	69.2	73	..	6 66	2 69
Coimbatore	90.5	74.5	81		4.97	3.09
Trichinopoly	100.1	76 1	72	0.84	1.90	0.19
Negapatam	99 6	79 6	75	..	1.39	—0.4u

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th July, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.777	inches
Temperature of Air	84.3	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3	"
Dew Point	76.9	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.784	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	6.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	88.2	"
Minimum do. do.	80.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	WSW.	
Movement of Wind	151	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches
Total fall during month	0.47	"
Do. do. year	41.98	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a m. of 8th July.....	0.00	"

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday 7th July 1915, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

Kasagra does not merely relieve constipation temporarily, but, properly used, will cure the trouble by restoring the normal tonicity of the bowels. D 16

COMMERCIAL.

DANISH SHIPPING.

A Copenhagen correspondent, writing on June 1st, says:—Danish shipping has reaped a golden harvest during the war, and as a result, the shares of the different companies have advanced in an unprecedented manner, which contrasts strikingly with the dulness prevalent during the first half of 1914, and the demoralised aspect presented by steamer and other concerns immediately after the war broke out. Then matters slowly and steadily improved, but it was not until it had been seen that the German threats did not amount to very much, when put to the test, that Danish steamer shares really began to boom. A list compiled to show this unprecendented upward move comprises 16 companies, with an aggregate share capital of 88,925,000 kr, and the rise in quotations from the middle of July till May 25th averages 54.7 per cent. on all the companies, representing an increase in value of 48,670,000 kr. The rise differs greatly for the different companies, the largest of them all, the United Steamship Company of Copenhagen, with a capital of 30,000,000 kr, being at the bottom of the ladder with only 33 per cent. rise; the next largest, the East Asiatic Company, of Copenhagen, with a capital of 25,000,000 kr, coming next with a rise of 45 per cent.; whilst several have risen 100 per cent. and more, the small steamer company, Torm, with a capital of only 1,100,000 kr, boasting a rise in quotation of its shares of not less than 161 per cent.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, July 7th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		10,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" Sales of East Indian	--	Nil.
" Imports		1,000
Mid Americans		5.27d
Egyptian F. G. F.		7.45d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	October	9.66
	January	9.99
New York Official noon call ..	October	9.66
	January	9.93
New Orleans 10 a. m.	October	9.72
	January	9.79

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 7th

Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.19	5.16
July-Aug.	5.19	5.16
Aug.-Sept.	5.27	5.24
Sept.-Oct.	5.35	5.32
Oct.-Nov.	5.41	5.37
Nov.-Dec.	5.45	5.42
Dec.-Jan.	5.49	5.46
Jan.-Feb.	5.53	5.50
Feb.-March	5.57	5.54
March-April	5.60	5.58
April-May	5.63	5.61
May-June	5.66	5.64
June-July	5.69	5.67
July-Aug.	5.71	5.69

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 7th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
July	5.19	5.15
July-Aug.	5.19	5.15
Aug.-Sept.	5.27	5.23
Sept.-Oct.	5.35	5.31
Oct.-Nov.	5.41	5.36
Nov.-Dec.	5.45	5.41
Dec.-Jan.	5.49	5.45
Jan.-Feb	5.53	5.50
Feb.-March	5.57	5.54
March-April	5.60	5.58
April-May	5.63	5.61
May-June	5.66	5.64
June-July	5.69	5.66
July-Aug	5.71	5.69

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, July 7th.

Good Bengal M.G.	3.90d.
F.G. " "	4.05d.
Fine " "	4 20d.
Good Oomra " "	4.40d.
F.G. " "	4.55d.
Fine " "	4.70d.
Good M.G. Oomra	4.40d.
Fine " "	4.70d.
Good Broach	4 80d
F.G. " "	4.95d
Fine " "	5.10d.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 7th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	7,000
" Exports to Great Britain " " to Continent	7,000
Futures at New York Oct.	9.52
Previous closing price	9.68
Futures at New York Jan.	9.78
Previous closing price	9.98
Spot Cotton at New York	9.35
Previous price	9.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.32
Previous price	9.50
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	9.60
Previous price	9.78
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7¼
Demand Bills	4.76.85
Silver Commercial Bars	47⅞

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, July 7th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs 10,00,000.

Rs. 40,000 were allotted to Calcutta	}	Rs. 50,000
Rs. 10,000 " " Bombay	}	
Tenders on Calcutta / Madras	}	at 1-3 15/16
Min. Rate Received Calcutta	}	full { above that rate in full.
" " Madras	}	
Telegraphic Transfers—		
Rs.1,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta		Rs.1,80,000
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-3 31/32		
(Min. Rate) Received full. Above that rate in full.		
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale*		Rs. 3,55,000.
Amount to be allotted next week		Rs. 10,00,000
Extra Allotments.		
Transfers on Bombay		Rs. 2,50,000 @ 1/4.

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 7th.

Bar Silver Spot	..22 11/16
Closing T ne of Silver:— Fall is due to absence of buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅛
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4⅜
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅞
" " " " 6 " ..	5⅜
Interest day to day loans	1½
" day market loans	1⅞
Amount paid into the Bank of England about..	..£1,120,000

MISCELLANIOUS MARKETS.

London, 6th July, 1915.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August/October;	19/1½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August/October;	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. October;	21/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August/October;	21/7½
Ctalcutta Linseed sellers July-August	55/6

London, July 7.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1, per 492 lbs. ex-Ship, sellers	53/6
Club No. 2, sellers.	53/3
Bombay White sellers.	54/3
White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. sellers.	53/9
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F., sellers.	53/6
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs., C.I.F., sellers.	53/3
Afloat for United Kingdom.	2,945,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian nominal.	
Karachi Barley, July-Aug., sellers.	35/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-Ship, June-July, sellers.	49
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship, June-July, value.	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship, June-July.	51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship, June-July, value.	55/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Aug.-Sept., paid.	49/6
Calcutta Linseed afloat, paid.	54

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton), July-Aug., Hull, buyers.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber, July-Aug., buyer.	2/7½
Ceylon Rubber, July-Sept.	2/7

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£79
Copper Braziers.	£104
Yellow Metal.	13
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
English best selected Copper.	92½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F.O.B., Liverpool.	£22/10
Hard Spelter.	£67½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value.	25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct.	19/1½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.,	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct.	21/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	21/7½

EXCHANGE.

Exchange on London at Paris. Francs.	26.96

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow.	36/6
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow.	37
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Dull

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 7.

The market this morning was steady with new Broach quoted at 241. In the afternoon the market opened firmer and new Broach advanced to 242½. Now York closing advices came 16/20 points lower and the market became easier, but until rain again falls in the interior the local market is not likely to follow any decline from the other side to the corresponding extent.

No business of any importance has been reported.

Fine Broach July 215.
Fine Bengal July 159.
Fine K/Akola July 188.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach April 241½.
F. G. Bengal January 182.
Fine K/Akola January 210.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G	Good	Delivery
M G. Broach ..	..	..	241	Apr.25" 16
M. G. " ..	214/5	..	..	July 191f
M G. Bengals (By terms)	188	181	..	Jan. 25"16
H G Rajputana (By terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G Sind Punjab (By terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	..	211	..	Do.
H G Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H G Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..
M. G Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm. Fair staple ..	..	189	..	July 191
Saw Ginned Dhar war ..	..	..	$12	Do
H. G Westerns ..	..	..	181	Do
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	183	Do
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	211	Do
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	209	Do
M. G Bengals ..	..	160/1	..	Do
M. G. Akola, Khgm	..	192	..	Sept. "

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 7.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a dull and depressed tone to-day and on account of want of rain in the mofussil the operators are getting anxious and do not desire to enter into further obligations till the anxiety about the rains is over.

Tata Iron and Steel shares stood slightly weak.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids closed at Rs. 540, Fazulbhai at Rs. 380.

Standards declined to Rs. 922½ and Madhavji to Rs. 1,120.

Ahmedabad Advance changed hands at Rs 720, Indore Malwas at Rs. 173½. Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 120, Finlays at Rs. 252½.

Simplex declined to Rs. 272½, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,432½ and Centrals to Rs. 1,827½.

New Great Easterns were placed at Rs. 202½.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares kept firm at Rs. 925.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 203½ and Preference at Rs. 169.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares declined to Rs. 101½ and Deferred to Rs. 191 the close.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,112½.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,630.

Central Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 193.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 56.

Gujrat Railway shares (old Issue) changed hands at Rs. 101 X. D. Tapti Valleys at Rs. 560 and Mandra Bhons at Rs. 72½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported between the rates varying from Rs. 90½ to Rs. 91.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98.

BOMBAY UNITED BUILDING COMPANY

The Fourteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Bombay United Building Co. was held yesterday in Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Sir Dorabji J. Tata presiding.

The Directors' Annual Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1914 was adopted; and it was resolved that out of the balance of profits of Rs. 48,251-5-2 a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent i.e., Rs. 20, per share, as recommended by the Directors, be declared and that the same should be made payable on and after the 15th July 1915, amounting to Rs. 42,800; and the balance, of Rs. 5,451-5-2 left after such payment of divided should be carried forward to the credit of the Profit and Loss Account for the current year. Mr. A. J. Bilimoria one of the Directors, who retired by rotation was re-elected. Mr. Nesserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji, and Messrs. Rustomji K. Mody & Co., were appointed auditors for the current year. With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting was dissolved.

BANK OF BARODA.

The net profits of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., for the half year ending 30th June 1915, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 43,928 brought forward, amount to Rs. 1,56,826.

The directors have resolved to declare an ad-interim dividend at the rate of seven (7 per cent.) per annum on the paid up Capital, free of income-tax, which will absorb Rs. 35,000 and to carry forward the balance Rs. 1,21,826 to next account.

THE BANK OF MYSORE, LTD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 8.

The result of the working of the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., for the half year ended 30th June shows a net profit of Rs. 65,255-4-4 or a return of over 13 per cent. on the paid up capital of the bank. For the corresponding period in 1914 the surplus was 31,092, and for six months ending 31st December 1914, Rs. 45,260. The profits now disclosed thus show an increase of 110 and 44 per cent., respectively.

BANK OF BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, July 8.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Although a slack day was experienced in the Share Market yesterday the decline in jute mills shares appeared to have been arrested and the tone was distinctly steadier and improving in tendency. Dalhousie, Belvedere and Aucklands were all slightly firmer, while a continued inquiry existed for Alliance. Tea shares are expected to advance after the gratifying prices obtained at yesterday's sale and a firmer tone prevailed, except for the bazar stocks which are quite unaccountably left alone. Coals were dull with practically no buyers. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—East Indian 37, Kosonda 18, Sodeeh 4, Govindpur 7/8.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 197, Aucklands (ord) 124, Barnagore 88/8, Belvedere (ord) 162, Clive (ord) 76/8, Dalhousie (ord) 155, Delta (ord) 23, Empire (ord) 13/2, Howrah (ord) 151/8, Kamarhatty (ord) 193, Kankanarrah 302, Lawrence (prefs) 115.

Tea:—Darjeeling Himalayan 1344, Eastern Cachar 139, Kalacherra 131, Phoenix 66, Roopacherra 32/8, Trihannah 32.

Miscellaneous:—Dalbhoom Gold 17-12.

Government Paper, three and a half per cent. quoted at Rs. 90/4. and small lots were done at 90/10.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 7.

Stuart Prince	Barrett	Alexandria

July 8.

Sardar	Ookerji	Busreh
Pundua	Andreason	Mombassa
Alesia	Green	Newport Mons

DEPARTURES.

July 8,

Corinthic	Woodbean	Hull

The following steamers have received port clearance yesterday:

Steamer	Henrik Ibsen	for	Marseilles
"	Akbar	for	Karachi and Aden.
"	Barpeta	for	Busreh.

The following steamers have entered the Docks for loading.

Steamer	Malt	for	China.
"	Punda	for	African Ports.

S. S. Stuart Prince:—The steamer Stuart Prince, 3,597 tons, Captain W. C. Barrett, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Alexandria which port she left on the 22nd June last.

S. S. Sardar:—The steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain K. Ookerji, arrived here yesterday from Busreh, having left that port on the 28th June last, with general goods on board.

S. S. Pundua:—The steamer Pundua, 2,136 tons, Captain A. T. Andreason, arrived here yesterday from Mombassa, having left that port on the 27th ultimo, with general goods on board.

S. S. Alecia:—The prize ship Alesia, 3,228 tons, Captain H. P. Green, arrived here yesterday from Newport, Mons, with general goods on board. She left Newport Mons, on the 12th ultimo.

S. S. Henrik Ibsen:—The steamer Henrik Ibsen, 2,9.. tons Captain C. Smith, will sail to-day for Marseilles via suez Canal, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Akbar:—The steamer Akbar, 2,902 tons, Captain J. H. Mureh will sail to-day for Karachi and Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Barpeta, 1,876 tons, Captain S. A. Morgan, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, and Gulf Ports, with a general and the same bottom cargo and passengers.

Thursday, July 8th 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C. & R. Rangoon Maru		N. Y. Kaisha
D. & B Barpeta	Morgan	B. I. S. N. Co
F Gregorios Anoghelates	Anoghelates	D. Nanji & Sons.
H Lucas	Aung	M. M. & Co
F. Fazilka	Mac Nair	M. M. & Co
K. Stuart	Prince	D. Nanji & Sons
N. Steenbergen	de Younge	J. Finlay & Co
P Montebello	Casto	M Italiana

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	K. N. & Co
Satranji	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Chan Maclachlan	McLean	J. Finlay & Co
2	Burnfield	Hunt	J. Finaly & Co
3	Daisai Maru	Tamai	D. Nanjee & Sons
4	Kowett	Wilson	T. M. & Co
5	Silverdale	McLeod	Haji Azim Goolm Hoosin.
6	Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co
8	Tiger	Rotun	Killick Nixon & Co
9	Saigon Maru	Watscobi	N. Y. K. & Co
12 & 13	Rikard Nordraak	Hunn	F. F. C. & Co
14	Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
15	Yubari Maru	Gill	N. Y. Kaisha.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Malta	Tulb-t	P & O Co
4	Risaldar	Bullen	T

BOMBAY WAR FUND.

SECRETARIES' SECOND REPORT.

PROGRESS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH JUNE.

The following (Second) Report on the administration of the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, with the audited Statement of Accounts up to 30th June 1915 have been submitted by the Honorary Secretaries of the Fund:—

The administration of the Fund has been carried on by the Administrative Committee in the *personnel* of which since the last Report there has been no change. The Committee has met at regular intervals for the transaction of business.

ACCOUNTS.

The audited statement of accounts shows the position of the Fund as below:—

Receipts:—From the 1st April to the 30th June the Receipts have amounted to Rs. 1,35,455-8-5 which shows the steady and generous support which the Fund continues to receive from all quarters and sections of the Bombay Presidency. The Honorary Secretaries of the various Branches have been most indefatigable and assiduous in their efforts, and the grateful thanks of his Excellency and the Committee of the Fund are due to them for all the work which they have so willingly and successfully undertaken.

Expenditure:—The amount under this head has been mainly on account of the maintenance charges of the Lady Hardinge War Hospital at Bombay and the Bombay Presidency General Hospital at Alexandria, and for the period under report amounted to Rs. 1,85,247-0-6.

Funds:—The Funds, with the exception of the requisite balance in the Current Deposit Account for necessary expenditure, continue to be placed at Fixed Deposit for short periods with the Bank of Bombay. Such portion of them (Rs. 17,600) as have been received in Securities have been so retained.

Red Cross Funds:—The following sums were voted and remitted:—

To the Serbian Red Cross Fund £1,500.

To the Montenegrian Red Cross Fund £250.

Both amounts have been greatfully acknowledged.

Local Relief:—The amounts distributed in Local relief at present amount Rs. 4,553-12-0. The Relief Sub-Committee under Mr. S. M. Edwardes C.S.I., C.V.O., has dealt with all appeals for asistance that have reached us. The appeals so far have been for small amounts and for cases requiring immediate relief.

HOSPITALS.

The mangement of the Hospitals has been administered by the Hospitals Sub-Committee under Mr. P. R. Cadell C.I.E. The Lady Hardinge War Hospital at Bombay and the Bombay Presidency General Hospital at Alexandria both continue to do splendid work. The former since its opening in December has treated in all 1,221 cases. The numbers treated by the Alexandria Hospital have not yet been definitely ascertained, but owing to the extensive operations in the Dardanelles have been considerable.

As mentioned in our pervious report the Alexandria Hospital has been converted into a European General Hospital for the treatment of troops of the British Imperial and the French forces, and this was found possible owing to the fact that the number of Indian sick and wounded for admission to hospital had been so small. As a consequence the French and Australian Military Authorities have undertaken to bear the extra cost resulting through the admission of European troops and the cost of the increased accommodation which had to be provided for. The hospital has been visited by his Highness the Sultan of Egypt, by his Excellency Sir Henry McMahon, the High Commissioner of Egypt, and by Sir Courthold Thompson, Chief Commissioner of the Red Cross Society, accompanied by Col. Manifold, I.M.S., D.D.M.S., Lines of Communication, all of whom have expressed themselves highly pleased with everything they saw and that was being done.

The medical officers, Nurses, and the Menial and other staff of both the Hospitals continue to render devoted service and the cordial thanks of his Excellency the President and the Committee are due to Officers and Staffs of both Hospitals.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

The Brigade, under Mr. H. G. Clark, still continue to assist in the disembarkation of the wounded from the Hospital Ships and their subsequent entrainment when necessary. The splendid voluntary work which they are so willingly doing entitles them to the cordial approbation and gratitude of all.

MOTOR AMBULANCES.

We are glad to be able to report that another Motor Ambulance has been generously presented to the Fund by his Highness the Raja Saheb of Bansada. Through other arrangements having been made at Alexandria for the transport of the wounded the two Motor Ambulances which were originally intended for that Hospital are now on their way out to Bombay and will be landed shortly. These are specially fitted for the conveyance of the more serious cases.

In conclusion we have been requested by his Excellency to tender on his and the Committee's behalf the keen appreciation which is felt at the continuous support which the Fund receives and which enables them to do so much in alleviating pain and suffering and it is hoped that all will realise that owing to the protracted nature of the great War in which the Empire is involved further funds will be required to meet the urgent calls which will undoubtedly be made hereafter.

SUMMARY OF THE BALANCE-SHEET.

The balance sheet of the Fund as at 30th June 1915 show, the total amount of receipts (including subscriptions and bank interests) to be Rs. 3,707,810-3-7. The disbursements in the audited account have been detailed out in every particular. The funds in hand are:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bank of Bombay Fixed Deposit A/C.	28,60,000	0	0
Bank of Bombay Current A/C.	2,54,467	5	6
INVESTMENTS PER CONTRA.			
3½ per cent. Government P. Notes	6,600	0	0
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds	11,000	0	0
CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS RELIEF.			
St. John Ambulance Association	5,000	0	0
Red Cross Depots	37,963	6	9
Belgian Relief Fund	22,559	1	6
Servian Red Cross Fund	3,750	0	0
Montenegrin Red Cross Fund.			
Royal Army Temperance Association c/o, Association's work in the Persian Gulf	5,000	0	0
Young Men's Christian Association c/o, Establishment of Canteens, for Indian Troops in France	10,000	0	0
General Officer commanding Force "D" for improvement of the amenties of the British and Indian Troops	30,000	0	0
Officer commanding at Busra for the benefit of wounded Turks and Arabs in the American Mission Hospital there.			
From the Commissioner of Police Bombay as per contra, Rs. 5,076.			
From the general fund, Rs. 4,924.	10,000	0	0
Allowances, etc., paid to meet appeals for assistance	1,553	12	0
Expenditure on Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Bombay Presidency Base Hospital at Alexandria	4,50,075	12	8
Purchase and Equipment of Motor Ambulances	38,237	4	9
Sundries (Stationery telegrams postages, etc.	1,511	5	6
SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.			
Loan (without interest) to the Collector of West Khandesh for the Relief of distress amongst the Momims of Dhulia	3,000	0	0
ADJUSTING ACCOUNT AS PER CONTRA.			
Funds in hand	17,092	2	11

THE CALCUTTA WAR FUND.

SUGGESTED INVESTMENT IN WAR LOAN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Referring to the proposed general meeting in Calcutta to raise a war fund Mr. W. H. Phelps writes to the Hon. Mr. Stewart:—"Instead of making a modest little present to the War Fund or of war material, which will be hardly appreciated, let the funds raised be invested in the War Loan and carried forward to the credit of an endowment fund for local charities. By this method Calcutta would be helping the war fund in the manner prescribed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and doing a permanent good to our own charities."

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was generally sufficient rain during the week ending the 6th instant throughout the Presidency proper, but more is needed in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur and Rewa Kantha. Sowing continues generally but was retarded by heavy rain in Poona and Satara. Kharif seedlings were slightly damaged by insects in three talukas of Upper Sind Frontier and by locusts in four talukas of Larkana, two of Upper Sind Frontier and one of Nawabshah. Seedlings were suffering for want of sufficient moisture in Karachi, and Larkana. The supply of fodder was adequate except in one taluka and two mahals of Karachi, five talukas of Thar and Parkar, two of Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Larkana and in two States of Rewa Kantha. Agricultural stock was in good condition, but there was deficiency of stock in two talukas and one petha of Poona. Supply of water for drinking was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was deficient in Sind. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in the Karnatak, but were generally steady elsewhere.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, JULY 8.)

Captain R. Nicolas, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, to be Assistant Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain A. G. C. Hutchinson.

Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., Magistrate of the First Class in the Ratnagiri District, is invested with the power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes (section 407 (2) and to call for records (section 435 (1).

Mr. Balkrishna Govind Phatak to be Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge, with effect from 18th June 1915.

Mr. M. A. O'Gorman to act as a Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police in the arrangement vice Mr. C. J. Power, acting District Superintendent of Police; and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police at Dharwar.

Khan Bahadur Saiyid Rustam Ali, Registrar of the Resident's Court and Judge of the Small Cause Court, Aden, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from 25th June 1915.

Mr. S. V. Kulkarni, Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate, Bijapur, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Solomon Ezra Reuben, District Deputy Collector, Panch Mahals, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Ganpat Shivram Hegde, Mamlatdar of Ankola and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Kanara, to exercise of powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police.

Mr. Bhaskar Govind Gokhale, District Inspector of Land Records in the district of Dharwar, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr. G. R. Holland to act as Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Uran Range, vice Mr. F. DeSouza transferred.

Mr. J. B. Anding to act as Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Goa Frontier Range, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. L. Sinclair.

The acting promotions of Mr. T. R. D. Bell and Mr. O. H. L. Napier to the First and Second Grades of Conservators, respectively, to take effect from the date on which Mr. G. P. Millett's furlough begins.

Mr. H. Campbell, Barrister-at-Law, to be Professor of Law, Government Law School, Bombay, vice Mr. K. McI. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, resigned.

Mr. Vithal Narayan Chandavarkar to act as Professor of History, Elphinstone College, Bombay, vice Mr. G. Anderson, on deputation

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Khan Saheb Cooverji Rustamji Avari to be a Civil Assistant Surgeon of the First Class with effect from 29th May 1915, vice Assistant Surgeon G. G. Bopardikar, retired.

Temporary Assistant Surgeon Narsilal Purshotamdas Dalal, M.B., B.S., to be an Assistant Surgeon of the Third Grade with effect from 1st April 1915.

Dr. R. W. Fisher, M.B., D.P.H., Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with special leave for three months from 10th July 1915.

Major W. W. Brown, R.A.M.C., to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, in addition to his military duties, vice Lieutenant A. K. Sinha, M.B., I.M.S., transferred.

Dr. K. S. Mhaswar, M. D. (Bom), D.P.H. (Lon.), to act as Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, during the absence on leave of Dr. R. W. Fisher, M.B., D.P.H. (R.U.I.).

With effect from 30th November 1914, vice Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., appointed Assistant Settlement Officer,

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant and to be seconded.

Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant and to be seconded.

Mr. J. E. Husbands, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

With effect from 1st February 1915 on which date Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., reverted as Junior Collector.

Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, I.C.S., to be First Assistant, continuing to be substantive pro tem. Junior Collector.

Mr. O. Rothfeld, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant, continuing to act as Junior Collector.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

Messrs. A. F. Kindersley, I.C.S., B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., and J. E. Husbands, I.C.S., to be Supernumerary Assistant Collectors.

Vice Mr. J. Montoath, I.C.S., Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant and to be seconded.

Mr. B. W. Kissan to be Third Assistant and to be seconded.

Mr. J. E. Husbands, I.C.S., to be Third Assistant.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Major A. H. A. Simcox is transferred to the Supernumerary list.

Mr. Shivrao Narayan Arur, LL.B., to be District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor for the district of Dharwar, for a period of three years with effect from the 1st July 1915 vice Mr. Narayan Gurnath Kargudri, LL.B.

Messrs. Chand Mal Piarilal Gupta and Ramrav Dadaji Kothare, LL.B., have been admitted as Vakils of the High Court, Bombay.

PARTY AT BIJAPUR.

A Pan Sopari Party was held in Bijapur on Monday last in the Victoria Memorial Girls' School Building in honor of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal being awarded by Government to Mr. Prabhu, Agent, Harvey and Sabapathy, Ginning Press. Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Bijapur presided, on the motion of Mr. K. G. Ajraker, the President of the Municipal Board. Mr. Diwan Sahib, one of the Municipal members, read an address of congratulations to Mr. Prabhu on behalf of the commercial community. Mr. Ajraker, Mr. Shirvaya, a merchant, and Mr. Kamat, Police Inspector also addressed the gathering, eulogising Mr. Prabhu, in Marathi. Mr. Starte referred to the services rendered to Government by the guest of the evening dwelling particularly on the help rendered by Mr. Anantrao in the settlement of criminal tribes. It was so small matter to make a beginning in the settling of these tribes by putting them to suitable employment. This would look an easy matter to an outsider but to one who has actually to work it out, the practical difficulties were supreme owing to the inborn wild-gipsy habits of these people.

Mr. V. N. Sathaye, Huzer Deputy Collector, moved a vote of thanks to the Chair and made mention in a relicitious speech of Mr. Starte's own indefatingable exertions and untiring energy in the Settlement question.

Mr. Prabhu and Mr. Starte were then garlanded and after the distribution of flowers and Pan Sopari the meeting dispersed. Amongst those present were:—Messrs. V. N. Sathaye, S. K. Sathe, K. G. Ajraker, Bedekar, Diwan Sahib, Chunilal Shridanappa, Shiwaya, Kamat, Bhide, Tata, Muniuath, Davar, Mr. Bezonjee, Drs. Padtidvi, Deshpande, Gokhran and several others.

THE KHOND RISING.

REBEL LEADER'S CONVICTION UPHELD

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Mr. Grunning, C.I.E., Commissioner of Orissa Division and Superintendent of Feudatory States, delivered judgment yesterday in the Daspalla appeal case. This case arose out of the recent rising in Daspalla one of the Orissa Feudatory States, in which a large number of Khonds led by Baishnab Charan Deo, a relative of the late Raja, attacked the palace and killed and wounded several Raj officials and the insurrection was quelled with the aid of troops and armed police sent from Cuttack.

In this connection, more than one hundred persons were convicted by Mr. Lucas, Deputy Magistrate, who was specially deputed by the British Government to try the case. The accused were tried in six batches. Fifteen of them were sentenced to be hanged, while others were either transported or imprisoned. The principal accused, Baishnab Charan Deo, who was convicted of conspiring to murder the Dewan and waging war with the ruler of the State, was transported for life. The present appeal was preferred by Baishnab Charan Deo. Mr. Gruning dismissed the appeal and affirmed the conviction and sentence.

A GERMAN DIARY.

HOW ENTHUSIASM CHANGED TO MISERY.

The diary of a Bavarian prisoner captured near Arras reveals the remarkable change which has come over the spirits of the German troops. At first he was splendidly patriotic and confident, but a few days in the trenches sufficed (says the "Chronicle" correspondtnt) to damp his exuberant enthusiasm. His note-book contains these reflections:—

"Enthusiasm has fallen to zero among us all. It is not to be wondered at either. We do not get enough rest. We are given cold food, and not enough of it. The weather is abominable, and we are overworked. If our jingoes and journalists came here with us they would tell a very different tale from the humbug which they make people at home swallow. As for us, we only ask for one thing,—rest, rest, and sleep."

Later he complains of sickness, bad weather, and poor food. Then comes the following:—

"More complaints. "The food is absolutely uneatable. The potato soup is simply warm water whitened." And then the Bavarian wails: "Oh, mein Gott! Why am I an honest defender of the Fatherland instead of an infamous convict? I should at least have decent hot food, I could sleep at night, and I should be treated as a man. Or even if I were an Englishman I should be well fed and well paid."

The King of Bavaria paid a visit to the camp, and a review was organized. The Bavarian, who only a week or two before was bubbling over with loyalty, writes wearily:—

"Got up at six o'clock for this stupid review. An hour's march to Werwick, where we have to wait two and a quarter hours. By order we give three cheers for the King. He replies, "Good morning, comrades," which, of course, is just the thing to appease our hunger and thirst! The march past begins. The King salutes us with a slight bend of the head, while we have to hold our heads high, which is a good deal more difficult."

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Germ" has rendered a great public service by his crushing rejoinder of the 3rd instant to Mr. "Oger," the correspondent who, without knowing what he was talking about, came forward to advise the third class passenger not to offer resistance to the railway servants who enforce overcrowding in open defiance of the law of the land. If Mr. "Oger" had the slightest knowledge of the acute discontent which railway hardships have been causing among third class passengers, I am sure, he would have joined in the attempts that are now being made to acquaint the third class passenger with his rights and with the methods which should be adopted to enforce those rights.

Let me assure Mr. "Oger" that of all the agonies the third class passenger is made to endure, the most painful one is that of being made to travel long distances in over-crowded carriages (which great English travellers have described as "cattle trucks with wooden partitions.") He requires to be told that all the gentle pleading and piteous appeals to railway companies for generations have been discarded with supreme contempt; that all the earnest appeals to the Railway Board have been entirely wasted; and that consequently the third-class passenger has to be told to work out his own salvation. The third-class passenger requires guidance as to how he is to proceed to work out the salvation. This may strike some persons as unnecessary fuss. But, surely, it is the only direction from which relief will come to the long-oppressed passenger, and I hope that advice like that of Mr. "Oger" will be discarded by those who are now engaged in the noble work of fighting for the third-class passenger.

The remedies advocated by Mr. "Germ" are the only rational remedies that have now to be tried. But it must be remembered that even they will fail to bring the railway companies to their senses if they are resorted to only in isolated cases. There must be a concerted, effort, a widespread movement.

I would urge Mr. "Germ" to have his letter reprinted, and translated into all the principal vernaculars of India, and distributed broadcast amongst the passengers on all the railways, for a "long time." It is the best contribution to the discussion on over-crowding that I have ever come across, and it deserves to be constantly kept before the public.—Yours, etc.,

TRUTH.

Bombay, July 7.

THE IDEALS OF INDIAN WOMANHOOD.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S ADDRESS AT PITTAPURAM.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 8.

In the course of her speech at the Indian Ladies' Club at Pittapuram on the occasion of the celebration of the first anniversary of the club, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said:—

"Time is ripe that not men but women themselves should learn to recognise the sacred and inalienable trust and responsibility of their womanhood in shaping the destinies of the country. For, it is the womanhood of the nation that is the true giver and true upholder of its ideals, of those noble traditions of service and self-realisation, that are the spiritual bread of hungry generations. It is the motherhood of a nation that alone is the authentic measure of its work and capacity. And, so I say, it is time for us all to awake the women of India, whatever our race or caste or creed or rank in life, to awake and grasp the urgency of the situation, the immediate need of an adequate and equal co-operation and comradeship in guiding, moulding, sustaining and achieving those lofty and patriotic ideals that thrill the heart of every generation and in whose fulfilment lies the noblest destiny of man.

THE MESSAGE OF AWAKENING.

"On this happy occasion of the first anniversary, I who have come from so far to be with you bring you the message of awakening from the women in other parts of the country, north and south, east and west, —women, who may indeed be separated from you by difference of language and creed and custom and even race, but who are essentially one with you in all those imperishable realities of life that make them co-inheritors with you of the common duty and common devotion in the service of citizens. They bear in divine agony with the rapture of their motherhood for the blessing and enrichment of the land. Let us all then as individual women, as well as indispensable units of the vast social federation of womanhood, fulfil the destiny that is ours and so shall the great Mother be served by her millions of daughters in whom, thank God, survives the immortal spirit of Sita and Savitri and the heroic and heavenly women of our ancient legend and history."

LORD HALDANE AS "SPY."

AMUSING STORY OF GERMAN WOMAN'S SUSPICIONS.

The "Vossische Zeitung" publishes the following amusing story from a correspondent about Lord Haldane:—

As I was passing through the Lahn valley a few days ago I took the opportunity to pay a visit to Wetzlar, the Werther town, and to have a look at all the old places which are consecrated to the memory of Goethe. I sought out the three-storeyed timber-framed house in which Councillor of Legation Jerusalem, the prototype of Werther, made an end to his life. The two little rooms have been as far as possible restored in their original form and are filled with souvenirs of Goethe, Werther, and Lotte.

The female custodian of the house, which now belongs to the town, acted as my guide. Incidentally she told me that before war broke out Lord Haldane had stayed in the room where we were. Another Englishman and a German professor accompanied him.

'Lord Haldane made a lot of notes on this very table,' she said pointing to a table top covered with names at which, according to her story, Jerusalem used to sit writing with Goethe. I asked her what all these notes of Lord Haldane's were about. She replied sadly: 'Of course he was here spying.'

I shook my head incredulously and asked her whether she really thought the British Minister had any hostile intentions such as an air raid on the Werther house. 'With such a man as that one can't know,' she answered, shrugging her shoulders.

From another quarter I learned that Lord Haldane, on the occasion of that visit, gave a substantial sum towards the upkeep of the Goethe memorials, especially the Lotte house.

PIGEONS AND THE WAR.

THE KING AS PRIZE-WINNER.

The Parliamentary Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states that over 2,000 homing pigeons have been placed by their owners gratuitously at the disposal of the Admiralty in connection with the war. Under the auspices of the Pigeon War Committee—of which Mr. Handel Booth, M.P., is chairman, and Mr. Charles Plackett, of the National Homing Union, secretary—prizes have been awarded for efficient services rendered between the dates mentioned below:—

MAY 13 TO MAY 19.

His Majesty the King.
G. Johnson, South Shields.
Alfred Barrs, Embleton, Lesbury, Northumberland.
J. Warren-Foster, Rayleigh, Essex.
W. Cooper, Grimsby.

MAY 20 TO MAY 26.

P. Bagshaw, Lowestoft.
W. Dryden, South Shields.
A. J. Welsh, Hastings.
J. G. Smith, South Shields.
C. W. Parker, Boston, Lincs.

MAY 27 TO June 2.

Joseph Mason, Hebburn Colliery, Durham.
J. Johnson, Sheringham, Norfolk.
Ray and Brown, Lowestoft.
J. Sack, Colchester.
Lieutenant F. Romer, R.N.V.R., Officer in Charge, Government Pigeon Service.

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TIC-TAC (Comic)
ACROBATIC FEATS IN OPEN AIR (Variety)
A FULL HOUSE (Comic)
Etc., Etc., Etc.

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Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

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AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
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AHMEDNAGAR.—LaCroix&Co. S.Anne's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—Kaluram Ram Krishna.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—DattatrayaMahadeo Zanakar.
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHAVANAGAR.—TrivediJethalal Kalianji
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—Pinto & Sons.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BROACH.—Manilal N. Gunderia, Sethji's Haveli.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
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DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HUBLI—G. N. Devdhar, Station Road.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-perativeSociety, Ld.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A.H.Wheeler& Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—La Croix & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A.H.Wheeler &Co
SIMLA.—Framji & Sons.
SIMLA.—G. S. Merwalla.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapith.
SURAT.—Dinshaw & Co. Kanpith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
TELEGAON.—R. K. Sattiarkar.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE.
*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

Zymole Trokeys are handy to carry and are invaluable to all who talk or sing. As a stimulating antiseptic for the throat they are unequalled. 28

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Indian Guild of Science and Technology. Annual General Meeting, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 10.

Provincial Conference at Poona.
Cricket:—Bombay Gymkhana A Team vs. Islam Gymkhana.
Bombay Gymkhana B Team vs. The Times of India C. C.

SUNDAY, July 11.

P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia with English Mails due at noon.
Provincial Conference at Poona.
Cricket:—Parsi v/s Hindu Gymkhana.

MONDAY, July 12.

Bombay Legislative Council, Poona.
Provincial Conference, Poona.

TUESDAY, July 13.

Improvement Trust Meeting, 4-15 p.m.
Mr. Talmaki's Paper on Town Planning, Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 14.

Municipal Standing Committee.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-00 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

WITCHURCH—On 3rd instant, at Calcutta to Mr. and Mrs. J. Haliday Witchurch, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WILSON-HUGHES—CAMPBELL.—On May 8th, at St. Barnabas, Kensington, by the Rev. C. H. Lowe, Eric Wilson-Hughes, 2nd Lieut., R.F.A., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson-Hughes, Denbigh-gardens, Richmond, late of Tekell's Castle, Camberley, to Ivy Brenda, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Campbell, Esqr., of Auchanross, Isle of Bute, N.B., and Mrs. Campbell, 50, Warwick-gardens, Kensington, W.

WRIGHT—McNICOLL.—On May 26th, 1915, at Wallasey Parish Church, Walter Ranger Wright, of West Malling, Kent, late Marine Superintendent, Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited, to Mary McNicoll, widow of the late Captain A. McNicoll, A. S. N. C., Ltd.

SILVER WEDDING.

CALDWELL—PRICE—At Hillview, Rawalpindi, by the Revd. G. J. Chree, Scottish Chaplain, on June 30th, 1890, John Montgomery Caldwell of the Murree Brewery Co., Ltd., to Ethel Mary Price of Hillhead, Glasgow.

DEATHS.

BRENNAN—At Madhopur, S.P., on Friday, 25th June, James Brennan, late Storekeeper, E. I. R., Allahabad, eldest son of the late John Brennan, Riding Master, 1st European Light Cavalry now 19th Hussars, aged 72 years. Deeply mourned.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

LONG SERVICE MEDALS.

According to the Latest Indian Army Orders the following members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, have been awarded the Long Service Medal:—Messrs. I. E. Ferro, Bombay P.W.D., Electrical Branch. and Ferguson and Sausman of the Government Telegraphs.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

July 8.

Corps Orders By Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding B. V. A.

720.—Classes.
A Signalling Class morse and semaphore will start on Monday the 15th instant at Colaba hours 7 to 9 a.m. daily. Names of men desirous of learning to be handed in to the Office early.

721.—Classes.
A 15 pdr. B. L. Gun laying class will start on Monday 15th instant at Colaba. Names of men desirous of learning to be handed in to C. S. M. I. Morey early.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 5-15 p.m.

Russian March.—"The White Czar" ...Lotter.
Overture.—"La Dame Blanche" .....Boieldien.
Valse.—"Bebe" .....Vessy.
Suite from the.—"Ballet Egyptien" Luigini.
Morceau.—"Melodie D'Amour" ...Engelmann.
Melodies from.—"The Quaker Girl" Monckton.
Dance.—"La Kraguette" .....Clerice.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary last month was 495, of whom 419 were males and 76 females.

HOURS OF POSTING FOR PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Presidency Post Master notifies that in consequence of the late arrival of this week's Inward English Mail, the local mails for the Persian Gulf will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 10th instant, instead of on Friday the 9th instant.

HIGH COURT OCTOBER VACATION.

The High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed for the Annual October Vacation from Friday, the 2nd October, to Friday, the 5th November 1915 both days inclusive. The Registrar's office will be open daily from 11-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. (S. T.), during the Vacation, except on Saturdays and close holidays.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. Manilal C. Parekh will conduct a class for the study of Emerson's Essays to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the Association, Amroli House, Girgaum Back Road. A junior class for the study of Marden's Self-Investment will be conducted by Mr. L. S. Bhandare to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

A STREET ACCIDENT.

One Jadeosing Chandrasing, aged 22, and another person, tried to cross the Queen's Road, near Willoughby Road, in front of motor car No. 3155 belonging to Abdul Subar Oosman, and driven by Sheikh Babu, which was going along the road towards Church Gate Street on Wednesday. They stopped short and became confused and began to pull each other with the result that Jadeosing was knocked down. One of the wheels of the car passed over his right foot and he was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Four attacks and three deaths from plague occurred in the city on Wednesday, Middle and Lower Colaba, Bhuleshwar, Mazagon, and Byculla registering one each of the attacks. There were no cases of either small-pox or cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 70, as compared with 59 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 60 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,867, out of which 15 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed two of these plague rats, B Ward three, C Ward seven and E Ward three.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 26th June 1915 occurred as follows:—Bombay City 7, Kaira District 1, Thana District 4, Nasik District 16, Sholapur District 1, Satara District 15, Belgaum District 45, Dharwar District 10, Karachi District 15, Cutch State 2, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 21, and Surat Agency 1. Total 138.

The mortality during the week ending 3rd July was as follows:—Bombay City 4, Thana District 4, Nasik District 18, Sholapur District 1, Satara District 4, Belgaum District 22, Dharwar District 64, Karachi Town and Port 6, Cutch State 1, and Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 15. Total 140

KNOCKED DOWN BY RAILWAY TRAIN.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of Bhikhi, a Hindu woman residing at Matunga, with her husband Amboo, a coolie in the employ of the City Improvement Trust. On Wednesday they were returning from work, when to take a short cut across the railway line between Matunga and Sion, they entered the railway track near the new bridge at Matunga. They were walking by the side of the down line, and Amboo, noticing a train coming, warned the deceased who was deaf of him. She was crossing the line just there and was knocked down by the train. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries subsequently. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ANGLO-INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

It has been resolved that an Anglo-Indian Co-operative Society should be started. The Society will first start a Retail Store at Memnee Building, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay. For the retail store a minimum capital of Rs. 1,000 will be raised by issuing Shares of Rs. 10 each, members of the Anglo-Indian Empire League only being allowed to hold shares for cash. The Stores will be opened for sale of oilman's stores with the exception of alcoholic or spirituous liquors. Sales will be made to Anglo-Indians only. That Mr. R. H. D. Henderson will be Manager of the Retail Store at a remuneration of 2½ per cent. per annum on nett profits, one per cent. of sales being allowed for working expenses.

There will be a general meeting of the intending shareholders at the Union Hall Hostel, Bellasis Road, Byculla, on Saturday next at 9 p.m. (S. T.). To elect the Committee and other office-bearers (provisionally) and to transact any other business necessary for the formation of the Society.

MILL-HANDS' BRAVERY.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the deaths of Raghu Tula and Gungu Kashiram, mill-hands, aged 18 and 15 respectively.

The deceased, who were employed in the Shivlal Motilal Mill at Tardeo, were on Wednesday afternoon, seen sitting on the parapet of the hot water tank of the mill. One caught the other by the neck and they both jumped into the water. They did not rise again to the surface, and on an alarm being raised, two mill-hands, named Kashiram Hari and Ganpat Luxmon, jumped into the water, which they found very warm. They swam down to the bottom but none of the deceased could be found. The bodies were subsequently removed by drags.

A verdict of deaths from accidental drowning in a deep tank was recorded, and the jury adde a rider that the jurors recommended that the presence of mind and pluck of the young men, Vishram Hari and Ganpat Luxmon, should be recognised.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24hours to 8 a.m. of 8th July 1915.	Total since Junelst 1915.	June 1st to 8th July 1914.	June 1st to 8th July 1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.00	40.57	17.98	33.57
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.00	37.33	20.71	39.90
Esplanade[Gokuldas Tej. Hosp.]	0.00	38.37	20 40	40.24
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	43.26	21.96	41.33

"THE SIND GAZETTE"

We are asked to state that "The Sind Gazette" of Karachi has changed its name to the "Daily Gazette," to mark the journalistic progress it has lately made.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN THE PRESIDENCY

The following Government Order on the Triennial Report on the Lunatic Asylums of the Bombay Presidency for the years 1912—14 is published.—

The principal event of the triennium was the opening in 1913 of the Central Asylum at Yeravda and the consequent closure of the Colaba and Poona Asylums. The new institution had an average population of 340 inmates and will soon require to be provided with additional accommodation.

A steady increase is observable from year to year in the number of admissions to the asylums of the Presidency; but this tendency appears to be explainable by causes other than any general increase in the prevalence of lunacy among the people.

In connexion with the last triennial report reference was made to the high rate of mortality recorded at the Naupada Asylum. Thanks in part, no doubt, to certain precautionary measures taken, there has, since then, been a considerable improvement in this respect, though Naupada is still the least healthy of the asylums of the Presidency and will probably, owing to the climate of the locality during the rainy season, continue to be so. But a further improvement may be expected when it will be possible, next year, to introduce Tansa water into the asylum.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

LATE SIR THEODORE HOPE.

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA'S ILLNESS.

PAREL ROAD SCHEME CONDEMNED.

The members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation met yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Hall to consider the June and July Agenda. Mr. Phiroze Sethna presided.

The Hon. Mr. W. D. Shepherd, C.S.I., Member of Council, was present during the debate and took interest in the discussion in connection with the Parel Road sheme.

Mr. Sethna, before proceeding with the business of the day said:—They had all heard with great regret the news of the death of Sir Theodore Hope. As a senior member of the Corporation had intimated his intention of moving a formal Resolution in the matter, he would only make a brief allusion to the late Sir Theodore. He was appointed by Government as the Chairman of the Committee to enquire into certain Municipal matters, and immediately after he succeeded the late Mr. Arthur Crawford as Municipal Commissioner. During his term of office he established the finances of the Municipality on a firm basis, and the system now followed was mostly in accordance with the lines laid down by him.

The notice of motion sent in by the senior member of the Corporation would be considered at the next meeting.

SIR PHEROZESHAH'S ILL-HEALTH.

Mr. Cadell read a telegram sent by the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, in which, he begged the Corporation, to excuse him from attending their meetings on the ground of ill-health.

Mr. Cadell said that the Corporation could grant the request under the provisions of section 17 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Dr. Sukhia said that in his opinion Sir Pherozeshah was entitled to any amount of leave if necessary. The telegram sent was a courteous one, and in return the Corporation should show every courtesy due to him.

Dr. Sukhia added that they all greatly missed Sir Pherozeshah's presence from his accustomed seat by the side of the Secretary. It was a matter of regret that he could not attend when they were discussing certain important measures. He hoped that Sir Pherozeshah would have a speedy recovery and would be soon back amongst them.

The Corporation unanimously voted the grant of leave of absence to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

MILCH CATTLE STABLES.

The Corporation then took up the consideration of the July agenda. Mr. Jehanghir Petit, asked for priority for the consideration of item No. 54 standing in his name, and this having been agreed to, he moved as follows:—

That the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is a fact that he intends to grant a license for the erection of a milch cattle stable on Tardeo Road, and, if so, his attention be drawn to Corporation Resolution No. 6109, dated the 22nd March 1906, laying down the views of the Corporation about the erection of such stables in residential localities, and that he be informed that the Corporation is of opinion that the license intended to be given should not be issued, as it is undesirable on sanitary grounds that such a table should be allowed to be opened in a residential locality like Tardeo.

Mr. Jehangir Petit, observed that he had asked for priority of his motion, because it had come to his notice that a license for the erection of the stable would be issued, and the owner had already collected building materials on the spot. This was a residential quarter, and while they were trying to remove such nuisances, it was undesirable that a license should be granted in the present case.

Mr. Cadell observed that there was no necessity of asking for priority for the consideration of such matters. He had to use his discretion in such matters. Perhaps Mr. Jehanghir was aware that there were already several stables in the Tardeo locality.

Mr. Jehanghir Petit's motion was seconded by Mr. Wacha and carried.

PAREL ROAD SCHEMES.

The Corporation, at this stage resumed the consideration of the second report of a Committee of the Corporation regarding the two schemes for the widenning and improvement of the Parel Road submitted by the Improvement Trust.

The details of the scheme, and the Committee's report, together with the discussion which took place at the last meeting of the Corporation, have appeared in our previous issues. The cost of widening the roads and for constructing the eastern avenue from Sandhurst Road to Lalbag, that is, the Parel Road central and Parel Road north schemes, including the cost of dealing with the areas of Guzri Bazar and Tulsirampada, was estimated to be Rs. 87,71,600. The Committee in the course of their report, expressed an opinion that no case had been made out for undertaking, at the present stage of the Trust's operations, the schemes for widening of the Parel Road in preference to long deferred improvement schemes which called for urgent attention. In the Committee's opinion, the most fatal objection to the schemes was, that they would absorb altogether all the available resources at the disposal of the Trust, while grossly insanitary areas had been clamouring for improvement. The Committe recommended that the Corporation should respectfully represent to Government, that this neglect on the part of the Trust Board once again emphasizes the necessity for amending the constitution of the Board so as to strengthen the City's representation on it. In conclusion, the Committee pointed out that even if considerations of uniformity or symmetry or of convenience and comfort demanded a widening of this section surely it was not too much to ask that the vital interests of the City, the health and lives of thousands of people should not be so persistently sacrificed on the altar of the eastern avenue

LOOKING AHEAD.

Sir Dinshaw Petit, in resuming the discussion on the above report said that he could not agree with Mr. Jamsetji Wadia about the improvement of slums. It had been decided to pay 15 annas in the rupee to the slum landlord. Properties were valuable according to the localities in which they were situated. The same property in a better locality would be assessed at a higher value. It was the locality which determined the value. The Trust might have in the beginning of their existence or during the latter part of their operations paid the full value, but so far as he was aware, the Trust was never known for its liberality towards the people from whom they acquired properties. It had been suggested that the Parel locality would in course of time be the biggest centre for industrial works. Therefore there must be a road that would facilitate communication between the north and south. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla had, however, urged that there was no necessity for the widening of this section at present. The traffic conditions now prevailing did not justify the carrying out of the scheme. The necessity for increased dimensions might not arise for another 20 years. It was urged that they should not look ahead 20 years, and that the present generation should not be made to pay for a benefit which would accrue to the coming generation.

Sir Dinshaw thought that for bodies like the Improvement Trust, Corporation Government a period of 20 years was a long one. If such bodies did not look ahead for 20 years, he would say they were short-sighted. On the other hand, there was one thing to be remembered that this road should not be constructed at the expense of all the available resources of the Trust. It had been clearly pointed out by Sir Ibrahim that such a road would swallow up all the available resources of the Trust for a long time to come, and therefore the Trust would not be able to tackle the question of improving the insanitary slums of the City. The Trust should look at both sides of the shield. He did not think that one part of their work should be sacrificed for another.

Contining Sir Dinshaw said the question had been referred by the Corporation to a Committee, and the Committee had said what it wanted to say, and that say was unanimous. In the course of the discussion before the Corporation, Sir Ibrahim had brought to the notice of the Corporation, the manner in which their representatives had been treated by the Trust. As an instance he said, that while as a representative of the Corporation sitting on the Trust's Board he asked for certain information that was denied to him. They were very grateful to their representatives for all they had done in the matter, and in his opinion Sir Ibrahim deserved their fullest support. Sir Dinshaw for one sympathised with him, in the complaint he had made about the treatment he had received from the Trust's Board.

In conclusion Sir Dinshaw observed, that before coming to any decision the Corporation would like to hear what Mr. Orr had to say in defence of his scheme, and particularly to the charge that in wishing to carry out his scheme he was utilising all the future resources of the Trust, so that the Trust would not be able to take up in the near future the question of improvement of insanitary areas.

Mr. Navalker said that they should look to the financial condition of the Trust at the present moment and whether they were in a position to carry out the proposal which they had brought forward. The Improvement Trust wanted to hypothecate all the funds which they had, to the broadening scheme of this Eastern Avenue. But the Trust had not the necessary funds and the Government were not going to give them any financial help. Then now were they going to carry on the improvements? He supported Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulha's proposition.

AN UNWISE POLICY.

Mr. Mody said that he agreed with the report of the Committee. He thought before submitting a proposal of this nature and rushing it in the manner they were doing, it would have been better to have a commission appointed. In 1903 Mr. Harvey had actually supported that the Trust should desist propounding such schemes and carry out the improvement of insanitary areas.

Mr. Mody then in course of a lengthy speech discussed what the Trust had done and what it had failed to do. He thought however, desirable the present scheme might have been, it was a most unwise one as they were placing the burden on the present generation; some consideration ought to be shown to the generation that was "playing the piper."

Mr. Dabholker, did not agree with Sir Ibrahim about touching the slums in the first instance, unless they made proper provision for the slum dwellers elsewhere.

GET RED OF SLUMS.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, said that he thought everybody would like to have his say before Mr. Orr replied. Mr. Mody had referred to three important facts as to why the Improvement Trust came into existence, and what had been the policy of the Trust in respect to those facts. Undoubtedly the Trust came into existence to get rid of plague, and the only way of get rid of plague was to get rid of slums. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla had referred to the Sandhurst Road and the Princess Road, schemes. They had served two purposes. One was in getting rid of slums and the other was the ventilating of the locality by taking the westernly breeze into more quarters. The Memonwada scheme that followed had met with a very strong opposition not only in the Corporation but also throughout the City of Bombay. It seemed that the Trust had not enough of criticism and so it had tempted Providence again. It was not only the opinion of a large number of the members of the Corporation but also of the public, that the Trust should reserve its resources for getting rid of its slums. All they asked was that the improvement of areas already notified should be taken in hand. By all means drive roads but drive them through slums. The Memonwada scheme had been carried out with the help of Government. The first forecast prepared by Mr. Orr showed a large surplus of money, and then no resources were available. The Memonwada scheme was carried out in the teeth of strong opposition, and that were told that would the last of such schemes, and and that there was no more money. Then came another forecast of Mr. Orr. Mr. Cowasji did not believe that Mr. Orr had the money to carry out the Parel scheme. Surely he had not got a balance of anything like 89 or 90 lakhs. He might be seeing this balance on paper. They had to wait and see whether he comes to the Corporation or to the Government for the money.

Continuing, Mr. Cowasji thought that it would be only decent, diplomatic and wise if the Trust would follow the public opinion of the City of Bombay. Over and over the Corporation have expressed an opinion that the city did not require such schemes We say bring forward some legitimate schemes. Notwithstanding the Trust had formulated a bold scheme. No wonder this had evoked severe criticism. There was a feeling that the public money was being sequandered. Read the Indian newspapers of the city and see what a strong feeling of opposition the scheme has evoked. You are, he repeated, "tempting Providence."

Mr. Cowasji added that the Trust explained that these schemes were necessary to facilitate traffic and induce the slum dwellers to migrate. The fact was that these people did not want to leave the slum localities which were within the reach of their daily labour. The illiterate population of Bombay would stick to these slums. What the Trust could do in the first instance was to induce the middle class to migrate. The Trust had failed to grasp the ideas of the illiterate. What was the use of making arrangement to open out big thoroughfares, and attempt to take the working man from the vicinity of his work. You have to offer him facilities to bring him every day to the city for his work.

Continuing Mr. Cowasji said that it had been admitted that the traffic on this road was such that it did not need widening as suggested for the next 20 years. Why ride roughshod over the feelings of all. This pin-prick policy of the Trust has brought on the odium of the public on the Trust. You have carried out one scheme, in the face of opposition, now halt, pause and look at the other side of the shield.

In conclusion Mr. Cowasji observed that this unjustifiable state of things must be remedied. It was not fair—not playing the game.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT CRITICISED.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne, said that the subject as introduced at the last meeting by Sir Ibrahim was one of considerable interest. He thought that with the trifling exception, the whole discussion was one-sided. Sir Ibrahim's speech was an able one but extremely one-sided. It failed lamentably owing to one fault. It made outsiders think that the Trust was not animated by any good intentions towards the City of Bombay or to improve its slums. The whole of the report of the Committee, in Mr. Milne's opinion was wanting in dignity and had therefore lost its effectiveness.

The question at issue was, whether they could improve the slum areas by immediately removing the slum dwellers,—by turning them into streets, or whether they could in alternative provide by means of reclamation. By opening out areas for better class of people, they could make room for slum dwellers in the vicinity of their labours. Slum improvement could be carried on on this prinple and the attitude of the Trust had been on these lines. It would do more harm than good to touch slum localities unless they had in the first place provided careful means of locomotion.

Continuing Mr. Milne said, that on the other hand the attitude of the majority of the Corporation was to go in large measures to improve slum areas. This attitude the Trustees did not approve. They had been told by Mr. Cowasji that there was a great deal of feeling on this subject in the City. Mr. Milne though the mode of criticism and not the discussion that tended to create irritation. The Trust did not agree with the views of Sir Ibrahim and had the courage to express its conviction.

Mr. Milne, in conclusion said, that it was a pity, that the attitude the Committee had taken in their report was wanting in dignity, and effectiveness. He did not wish to go into long arguments in the matter but on his own part he thought that the report was not worded with care compatible with the dignity of the Corporation.

MR. CADELL EXPLAINS.

Mr. Cadell, the next speaker, said that he had been a member on the Trust's Board, and had worked with the Trust. When he was recently in England he had examined the work of cities like London, Liverpool and Edinburg in connection with slums. The people of Bombay were bounded by their own horizon. They had no experience of what was being done in other countries in similar circumstances. In England be noticed that the cities which had taken up this question ran broad roads, being of opinion that that was a better mode than that of touching the slums which was carried out by private enterprise. The house property belonged to the individual here in Bombay they had large interest in the north of the Island. There was congestion in the City, while they had large free areas in the north of the Island. They should therefore leave the congested areas and go to the north. Mr. Cowasji had told them that people did not want to leave the vicinity of industries not even to the distance of a mile. The City was unfortunately overcrowded. They could have no more industries unless the communications were improved.

Referring to the Parel scheme, Mr. Cadell said as matters now stood there was heavy traffic on this road, and the present width was iadequate to meet its requirements. The arterial communications of the City required opening and even Mr. Wacha had in this connection suggested the employment of motorbus. You cannot have them unless you widen the roads. By widening the roads, you relieve the slums. Sir Ibrahim says, you must take up the question of improving the slums first. Roads cost a good deal, but the slums still move. The acquiring of slums was beyond their financial means.

Mr. Cadell, observed that, it was a very curious thing, that in Bombay there was no feeling against the slums. In England the people had no sympathy with the slum dwellers. They had been told that in Bombay Municipality created slums. It was true their bye-laws covered good and bad buildings. In Bombay property was very strenuously defended, and so if a property degenerated into a slum, still Sir Ibrahim would defend the property. That had always been his line of action. Mr. Orr had been described as an advocate of "Roads and revenue." But Sir Ibrahim always has said the Trust had given too much or too little. He had said the same about the Corporation when the question of giving compensation to house owners was before them. Sir Ibrahim has always voted for the "pound of flesh" for the house owner.

They could not deal with the 48 schemes before the Trust nor could they indiscriminately ask the people to clear out. The meantime the best way was to construct broad roads. But none of them intended that the Trust should tackle this out of all their available resources. Schemes had been proposed for getting the money.

In conclusion Mr. Cadall explained that originally they had two great schemes before them, the eastern and western. The Bhuleshwar scheme had been given up, but he expressed a hope that they would all recognise the wisdom of the Parel scheme. They would recognise its value in a short time. A width of 100 feet was in his opinion absolutely necessary, but 120 might be found necessary. The Municipality and the Trust had many faults, but looking entirely at the question before them, from an impartial view, he thought that a width of 100 feet was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Jehanghir Petit, who followed Mr. Cadell said that his advocacy of broad roads was well known, and when he rose to oppose the Parel scheme, it must not be supposed that he belonged to the party who were particularly opposed to the widening of roads. They had in the first place to consider whether the Trust had undertaken its duty of improving insanitary areas. Whether the time had not come for undertaking this work. When the Memonwada scheme was undertaken they had given an assurance that it would be the last. Now they were faced with a scheme costing over a crore of rupees. They had to weigh the pros and cons and consider the scheme dispassionately. The question of funds was a most momentous one, and it was the wearer of the shoe who knew where the pinched. The people of Bombay were entitled to speak, and not the officials.

The meeting adjourned to Thursday the 15th July.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The Gala night at the Gaiety Theatre last night was well up to the usual standard, the variety programme being exceptionally good Mr. Steve Buckingham, the genial comedian opens with a real good rousing chorus song "Lets make a night of it to night," which he delivers in splendid style. As an encore he sings of a "Molly Mccarthy," a soldier's sweetheart, who is in France. He also sings this in French and Russian.

Miss Nora Moore sings the latest and greatest recruiting song. "Who'll Volunteer?" in a charming costume as a Red Cross nurse, Miss Moore sings another catchy song which has a whistling refrain that the audience quickly caught. Mention must also be made of the comic Duet by Steve and Nora a very funny patter act concluding with a Topical Duet for which they were recalled again and again. The Drama Film is particularly thrilling and well worth seeing as Nick Winter always is. Altogether this week's programme is a specially attractive one.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

A four-part romantic Drama founded on Byrons' Great Poem of that name, is announced by the Imperial for their new programme to-morrow. The spirit of adventure and recklessness which pervades the film, renders "The Corsair," a subject that will make its appeal universally felt. It is acted by popular Pathé Players, and contains all the essentials of quick action, strong plot, and connected scenes which go to make a thoroughly interesting picture, which will hold the spectators from start to finish without any moment of tediousness. The programe includes a delightful comedy by Max Linder, and a particularly interesting film on the life of Kangross in their natural homes, besides Pathe's Gazette and another short comic of a popular type.

IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR RELIEF FUND

SIND BRANCH.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kothari, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Sind Branch of the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund, has remitted to the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Rs. 3,500, to be credited to the Fund, being the 16th instalment of contributions from Sind. The total amount of Sind contributions already remitted to Bombay is now Rs. 4,08,500.

The official report of the Engineering Conference which sat at Simla in 1913 is practically ready and will be issued shortly.

The annual administration report of the Indian Railways for the year 1914-15 will be published in the beginning of September.

News has been received that the Durand Football Tournament at Simla, will not take place this year owing to the war.

The total approximate gross earnings of state and guaranteed railways from 1st April to 26th June are less by Rs. 19,81,100 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-1915.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, July 9, 1915.

THE AWAKENING OF "KULTUR."

Professor Walter Schucking, the eminent German jurist, has published in "Das Forum," the mouthpiece of the mawkish Munich school, an article which has attracted considerable attention on the Continent by the outspokenness of its author on the part played by the German Academicians in this war.

"It is to the credit of our professors," he says, "that they have employed German knowledge and German science during this crisis to the benefit of the Fatherland, but the way in which they have gone to work with their pamphlets and their declarations has been so singularly stupid that results have been obtained which are quite contrary to those desired."

The writer would have been more accurate had he described the antics of his fellow professors as the most ludicrous exhibitions that have ever been given by persons of supposed learning since the world began. History affords no parallel to what we have witnessed since the war began of the utter aberration of a nation's intellectual classes from the realms of sound argument to those of mob-hate and mob-manias. The spread of such a disease is always followed by a reaction and signs are not wanting that this is near at hand. The position which the German Academy took up was one which could only be justified by the success of the Kaiser's arms, for it was based on the arrogant assumption of Teutonic superiority over all and sundry. Eleven months of warfare leave this supposed superiority in as much doubt as ever and nearly all the boasts of the Professor-prophets have ended in bubbles that have burst or are about to do so. It is quite true to say that nowhere is the Academician held in so much respect as in Germany, a fact which explains the ease with which the proletariat of Berlin, Munich and Dresden are duped by their intellectual leaders. But after all there is a limit to even German credulity and when a fleet that was advertised as merely itching for "Der Tag," shuns it, an army that was due at Paris ten months ago is gradually forced inch by inch to retire from its object and a supposedly incomparable aerial navy is being destroyed and outclassed and the leviathans of the empyrean, jewels of the Kaiser's eye and the seed of his hopes, blown to bits by daring aeroplanists, then the people begin to want to know the whys and wherefores, and the Professors like the statesmen are non-plussed. The war was made by the German upper classes and the commercial magnates, the people of the most autocratic system of the West had no voice in it, save the emotional mob voice. But, nevertheless, they are the hardest hit as is only natural, and should the war be protracted to the Winter, which is as likely as not, the chances are that the mob will take the law into its own hands and swayed by an emotion very different to that of last August deal out that primitive justice which is the final and most puissant weapon of a disillusioned nation. The Academy with the Aristocracy and the Army will have to appear before the bar of the German nation, and the prospect would seem to be causing a considerable flutter in the dovecots of Munich, the nest of Hate, and her sister cities. The part played by the German Academy has been especially despicable and sooner or later Germans will discover this for themselves. The worthy Professors who alternately shocked or amused the whole of the civilised cosmos are not the members of an aristocratic or military caste inured from childhood to the profession of arms and nourished on the milk of martial ardour. On the contrary they are drawn from the people,—the *burgherlich* classes,—or the peasantry, and instead of roystering in cadet schools have passed their youth in that hand-to-mouth fashion which falls to the lot of the average German University student. Both their station in life, to say nothing of the atmosphere which surrounds it in Germany, and their intelligence would have led one to imagine that in this aristocracy of intellect lay a nation's defence against the onslaught of junkerism. In any other country, save that which lies between the Vistula and the Rhine, the Academy would have stood for peace or at least *sanity* in war. That we have seen the very converse in Germany is eloquent of the practical limitations of the Teutonic temperament and its readiness to pander to any vice so long as it is the proud possession of the *Hochwohlgeboren*. The intellectual class of Germany is guilty of treason to the people from which they sprang and whose trustees they were. It has been as much an enemy of Democracy as the sabre-rattling lieutenant and it has encouraged openly the most barbarous practices ever practised by a Christian nation in the annals of war. The worst indictment of the German Academy is to be found in its grossly immoral utterances or its equally despicable silent acquiescence. There is something unutterably weak and contemptible in Herr Schucking's confession when he says that:—

"The whole of our constitutional system, is destined to put us in opposition even with nations of our own race. The Norwegian people is a case in point. Democracy continues to be looked upon with horror by our ruling classes, whereas it is accepted naturally by foreigners.

An intelligent and spirited people are the creators of their own government and not given to bear a form of rule they dislike or which is likely to degenerate them. The mere fact that the most intellectual Teutons are ready to fall in with the desires of an antiquated chain-armoured autocracy is a display of weakness and incapacity. But confessions of this kind are a little bit too late, (since they will scarcely help to resuscitate Germany's sullied escutcheon, restore her prosperity or revive her youth mouldering in early graves. The Kaiser, having alternately tried the rôles of poet, priest, painter, composer, soldier, sailor and buffoon may, now that the imagination of his academicians seems to be nearing its tether, don the mantle of the prophet, especially since the much-appealed-to Divinity is vaguely unresponsive. But time which has disillusioned him of so many of his egoistic obsessions has yet another lesson in store and a new bubble to burst. He and his "intellectual" parasites have still left to them the rôle of pseudo-martyrs, when the camp fires of the Allies light the placid wafers of the romantic Rhine.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

Last year a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy was published formulating a liberal policy with regard to temperance reform. In a recent speech Mr. Charles Roberts, late Under-Secretary of State for India, in referring to this correspondence, stated that it was an appeal for the co-operation of temperance reformers in India and that it even suggested something like censure on them in that they had not put forth more effectual efforts. How little this view is justified is apparent from the examination of the Parliamentary return (granted on the motion of Sir Herbert Roberts) regarding the working of advisory Committees during the last three years beginning from 1911. It will be remembered that in 1907 the Government of India issued orders for the creation of local Committees to advise the Excise authorities as to the number and location of liquor shops in Municipal areas with a population of 20,000 and upwards. These Committees were to act,—as usual with all bodies created by Government composed of Indians,—in a purely advisory capacity, and the usual limitations and restrictions were placed on their constitution and powers.

Judged by Lord Crewe's despatch of May, 1914, the work of these Committees has proved unsatisfactory and on a close examination it is found that, constituted as they are, the result is not quite unexpected. Nor have they been allowed to work in accordance with the wishes of temperance reformers in India whose efforts during the last few years have been concentrated on securing the appointment of such Committees in almost all districts, in making them more and more representative of the local inhabitants and in obtaining for them real and effective powers. A table published in the Report, while showing that slight progress has been made in the number of Committees, is sufficient to prove how, in essential respects, the results are quite unsatisfactory. This table shows that in Bengal there are eleven Committees with official majorities, 71 with non-official majorities and 22 with an equal number of officials and non-officials. In Madras there are 63 Committees, all with official majorities, while Bombay has only 31 Committees also all with official majorities. The United Provinces has 32 Committees with non-official majorities, 4 equally divided and none with purely official majorities. The latter is also the case with the Central Provinces while Behar-Orissa with 54 Committees has only one with an official majority and 40 with non-official majorities. It is apparent that in Bombay there is an obvious reluctance to trust non-official workers. But the first point which strikes the eye, as Mr. Fredrick Grubb points out in an article on the subject in a contemporary, is the disparity among the major provinces with reference to the proportion of official representations on the Committees,—and this is the more strange, as the Committees are purely advisory. Nothing can be gained by maintaining a majority of official members,—especially so when it is further evident that the final voice in deciding on the number and situation of licenses remains with a Government official. Again, the figures in the return show that the number of reductions obtained as a result of the recommendations of the Committees is at the rate of only 77 per annum,—justifying the conclusion that all Committees are practically under official control. And this impression is strengthened by the information that during the past three years the total number of licenses recommended for withdrawal by these 326 Committees was only 249. That only in eighteen cases the advice of the Committee was rejected, is not of much importance, in view of the fact that the officials have a determining voice in formulating these recommendations. From the information given in the return it appears that some of these Committees have not even been convened for a single meeting, and in most cases only one meeting was held during the three years. In this connection the explanation given by the Madras Government that in some cases "the district collectors consulted the other members by post or otherwise" is significant, especially when it is borne in mind that no meeting can be held unless convened by the Collector of the District.

Much, therefore, remains to be done, if the policy indicated in Lord Crewe's Despatch is to be adhered to in practice. The fact that in 118 out of 326 cases there is still an official majority, is in direct contrast to the observation of Lord Crewe that it seemed unnecessary to maintain an official majority. And the wholesome view expressed by him that the establishment of Advisory Committees implied the practical acceptance of the principle that licensing is a function which should be exercised in concert with local advice and in deference to local opinion, still remains to be given effect to. And, as we have so often emphasized, until an effective control of liquor traffic passes into the hands of non-officials by these local Committees being endowed with larger powers, the system cannot produce the good results which Lord Crewe indicated and which the temperance reformers have long and vainly striven for.

Notes of the Day.

The Struggle in South Poland.

If one were to accept the statement of the Austrian communiqué mentioned in to-day's Viceroy's despatch as a complete report of what has happened in South Poland, the news would be undoubtedly grave. But it is clear that the Austrian Government is giving the Austrian public the best news and making it as highly coloured as possible. It describes the end of the prolonged battle between the Vistula and the Bug as a triumphant victory for the Austro-German forces, which are stated to have broken through the Russian front on both sides of Krasnik, 30 miles south of Lublin, and driven the Russians north with heavy losses. The enemy are also stated to have reached Planka, 15 miles north-west of Zamchse. The Secretary of State's message adds that the Russians admit an advance of the enemy between Krasnik and the Wieprz, but state that further east between the two rivers, Wieprz and Bug, the enemy was repulsed.

The Tide Turned.

There is later and better news than this from Reuter, however, which illustrates once more the extraordinary tenacity and recuperative powers of the Russian armies. Petrograd claims the result of the fighting east of Krasnik as an absolute check to the enemy's offensive by a blow delivered against his flank. In this operation heavy loss was inflicted on the Austrians and Germans, two thousand prisoners being captured. At the same time fresh attempts of the enemy to assume the offensive between the Wieprz and the Bug were repulsed. Added to this, we have a further and later telegram giving the contents of an Austrian communiqué which admits that the Russians have been reinforced, north of Krasnik and have taken the offensive against the Archduke Joseph's army, which they repeatedly attacked. Strong Russian reserves have appeared and added to the intensity of the battle. The latest Russian communiqué declares that along the roads to Krasnik the enemy have been forced to pass to the defensive. The attempted thrust north towards Lublin certainly threatens grave danger to the whole Russian position in Poland, if it is attended with success, but it would seem that the Russians have already turned the tide here.

October and After

Presumably it is on the success of this new attempt to pierce the Russian line and successfully to envelop Warsaw, and a new offensive in the west that the Kaiser's oath to finish the war by October is based. The Kaiser either believes that he can take Warsaw and Calais in the next few months and that that will bring the Allies to their knees, or he is deliberately gulling the German public. In either case he is in a desperate case. If the Russians are sufficiently unbeaten and strong enough successfully to assume a counter-offensive between Lublin and Krasnik the enemy is still a very long way from Warsaw, and his power to regain the offensive is very doubtful; while we can confidently rely on the assurance that comes from France that the Allies' "solid wall" in the west is strong enough to resist the utmost effort of the Germans at any point. Neither Warsaw, nor Calais is likely to go, and the mere idea that the latter objective can be achieved *now*, after the many failures of the past, when the Allies are stronger than ever, is almost laughable. But if Warsaw and Calais were both taken, *if* we assume such a remote contingency, the War would not be over. The Kaiser will have to face another winter's campaign unless Austria and Germany are brought to their knees before then.

The Bombay Scottish.

The success which has attended the formation of a Scottish regiment of volunteers in Calcutta, has led to a movement in Bombay for a unit composed of the sons of Scotland,—that is of "men of pure British nationality, who are of Scottish birth descent or education." Bombay, of course, cannot boast of anything like the Scottish population that the Eastern metropolis possesses. In Calcutta it is impossible sometimes to get away from the Scottish accent and on Saturday nights an inundation from the jute mills turns the pleasure resorts of the city into a sort of Dundee preserve. But Bombay has enough Scots among her British population to justify the proposal to establish a Scottish company as an additional company of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. The nucleus of the company will be formed by between 40 and 50 Scottish members of the existing Gymkhana company, who with the consent of the officers of that company and at their own desire will be transferred to the new company. Subject to the restrictions of birth the company will be entirely open to all suitable persons.

An Appeal to Scotsmen.

An appeal is being made firstly, to all Scotsmen in Bombay who are not already enrolled to do their duty to the Empire by joining the company, and to make the company in numbers and efficiency a credit to their country and, secondly, to all heads of firms and employers to allow and encourage their assistants to join the company. Heads of firms and employers are assured that the hours of drill will be so arranged as not to interfere with hours of business and that when any training or duty has to be undertaken which may enroach, however slightly, on those hours, leave will be freely given to assistants who are required for the work of the firm or office. Although the company will not be formed until the official approval which has been applied for has been received, intending members can send in their names now to Messrs. P. R. Cadell, Nigel Paton, or A. M. Reith. It is hardly necessary to add that the members of the Bombay Scottish will wear the kilt. We trust that this most commendable enterprise will meet with the fullest support from the local Scots.

Emigration to Fiji.

Mr. A. C. Mookerjee of the Fiji Civil Service writes as follows:—In response to the numerous letters, I have received from gentlemen, both Hindus and Parsis, in connection with my letter regarding "Emigration to Fiji" published in "The Bombay Chronicle," of 26th June last, I must inform them that it is very risky to go to a distant clime without capital. The advantages that are available to Fiji, are congenial climate and good trade prospects, (chiefly in Indian piecegoods) Besides, the land is very fertile. In some letters, I have been asked whether it would be possible to raise a loan fund to help educated young Indians to emigrate there, and whether the Indian population will maintain these young men there until they became earning members. In reply I must say that this is not even possible, but impracticable. Such a loan or co-operative society could with advantage be started in India, but it is out of expectation that Indians in Fiji will come forward with such help to strangers,—Indians though they may be. In my previous article what I meant by the words, "help from Indian populataion" is that anybody will find partners there to join him in any lucrative business or cultivation.

The Health of the City.

The remarkable improvement in the health of Bombay, which was noticed two weeks ago, was fully maintained last week also, both as regards the low level of general mortality and the mortality from epidemical diseases ithe plague, small-pox and cholera. The death-rate last week came demn to 19.05 as compared with 19.21 of the week previous and 27.28 of the corresponding week of last year. The total number of deaths registered during the past week was 359, but as it included 1 death from plague among recent arrivals from Goa and 9 from other causes among those from other places, the actual local mortality is reduced to 349, which gives a death-rate of 18.52. As we have already stated both plague and small-pox were on the decline, the former registering four attacks and four deaths during the week, as against six attacks and seven deaths in the previous week, and the latter registering four deaths as against the previous five. The plague mortality in the corresponding week of last year numbered 22 and the past quinquennial average was 27. Cholera was, as usual, completely absent. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows:—Phthisis, including tubercle of lungs 15, other tubercular affections 2, diseases of the respiratory system 120, malarial fever 2, enteric 3, other fevers 26, old age 10, debility 42, and diseases of the nervous system 26. There were ten cases of fatal injuries, one of drowning and another of poisoning. There were 320 live births, 29 still-births, and 4 premature births during the week.

Official and Personal.

It is expected that Sir John Ramsay, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, who has been holidaying in Karachi will return to Quetta with Lady Ramsay early next week. Sir John Ramsay whose health was not good when he came there to recoup has greatly benefited by the change.

Mr. B. C. Coventry, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, retires from services under the age rule in the autumn and the question of his successor is under consideration. Mr. Coventry has accepted an appointment in the Central India Agency.

The Viceroy has selected Colonel H. Hendley, Deputy Director of the Medical Services in India, to be Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, in succession to Colonel C. J. Bamber.

Mr. J. Nissim, LL.B., (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and ex-officio Secretary to the Bombay Legislative Council is granted privilege leave for the three months with effect from the 14th August 1915, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

H. E. the Chancellor of the University of Bombay has nominated Mr. H. G. D. Turnbull, B.A. (Oxon.), and Mr. H. E. H. Pratt, M.A., to be Ordinary Fellows of the University vice Mr. G. Anderson, M.A. (Oxon.), and Mr. R. Marrs, M.A. (Oxon.), respectively.

The news came on Wednesday of the death in action at Dardanells of Captain A. C. Hamilton, K. O.. Scottish Borderers who was in charge of the Burma 1st contingent. As a token of respect to his memory, the officers of Messrs. Arracan & Co. of which he was the Manager, were closed. He is the first of the Burma Contingent officially reported killed in action. He was a keen volunteer and much esteemed in military circles and general society.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SUCCESS ON EUPHRATES.

TURKS DRIVEN FROM MAIN POSITION.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

GERMAN REPLY TO U. S. NOTE.

A Press communique states that in the operations in the Euphrates the Turks were driven out of their main position at Suk-esh-Shuyukh with heavy loss and surrender of a battery.

An Austrian communiqué says the Russians have been reinforced and have taken the offensive north of Krasnik. The battle has become fiercer owing to the participation of strong Russian reserves.

Fierce fighting continues in the Western theatre of war.

German efforts to storm the Souchez station have been unsuccessful.

On the Heights of the Meuse, the French artillery simply enveloped the enemy in a curtain of fire, who lost heavily.

Another German offensive in the Forest of Apremont, which began with violent bombardment south-east of Saint-Mihiel, was beaten.

An Italian official communique states Italy's objectives in the Austrian campaign.

Owing to the persistent defeats of Austrian counter-attacks, the Austrian High Council of War met at Innsbruck. At the meeting there were hot exchanges between German and Austrian Generals, the former dissenting from the latter's strategic views. It finally led to the dismissal of the General Commanding the Autrian Landstrum and two other Generals.

The German reply to the American Note is considered by high officials at Washington to be unsatisfactory—the concessions, which Germany is willing to make, being insufficient.

Germany will not yield to the United States her rights unde the international law and asks for many concessions and compromises, which practically means America's surrender of neutral rights.

Thus the German offer of immunity to passenger ships is so restricted that Germany will, in future, conveniently interpret America's rights on high seas.

At an all-party meeting in the House of Commons it was decided to initiate a campaign to urge upon the munitions employers and workmen to secure the utmost output.

PRICE OF COTTON IN BREMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

The American Association of Commerce in Berlin reports that the price of raw cotton in Bremen has risen thirty cents a pound in consequence of the British blockade.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

EFFECTIVE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

TURKS DRIVEN OUT OF SUK-ESH-SHUYUKH.

SURRENDER OF ENEMY'S BATTERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 8.

A Press Communique states that the operations now proceeding up the Euphrates river resulted on the 5th instant in the Turks being driven out of their main position at Suk-esh-Shuyukh with heavy loss and the surrender of a battery. Further details are awaited. Our casualties as at present reported number between 70 and 80.

AN ACT OF BRITISH CLEMENCY

TWENTY-EIGHT TURKISH PRISONERS RELEASED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 8.

At Basrah on 2nd July, 28 prisoners of war captured during the Kurnah-Amara operations were released in accordance with the orders of the General Officer Commanding. A public ceremony took place, the attention of the populace being drawn to this mark of clemency on the part of the British Government and to their sympathetic attitude towards Islam. The prisoners released included two Imams, Turkish divines and several religious volunteers connected with Karbala and the holy places.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S REPORT

TURKISH LOSSES ESTIMATED AT 5,105 KILLED AND 15,000 WOUNDED.

LONDON, July 6.

Sir Ian Hamilton in a report describes the events following the recent big advance at Saghirdere. The Turks attempted a counter-attack in the small hours on the 29th June but were repulsed by artillery and rifle fire and the guns of H. M. S. Scorpion. It is estimated that the Turks in the Mullah Ravine and the Krithia region left some two thousand dead.

AUSTRALIANS COMPLETELY BEAT TURKISH ATTACKS.

The Australians on 29th and 30th were heavily engaged by counter-attacks till the enemy was completely broken. Prisoners affirm that the attack was personally ordered by Enver Pasha against the previous stringent orders to act on the defensive.

ENEMY RETREAT IN DISORDER

The Turks on 2nd July after the heavy bombardments again attempted attacks in the Saghirdere region but deadly field gun and rifle fire especially by the Gurkhas and the accurate shooting of the Scorpion caused the enemy to retreat in disorder, in spite of the exhortations of officers.

TURKISH LOSSES.

Sir Ian Hamilton estimates Turkish casualties from 28th June to 2nd July at 5,105 killed and fifteen thousand wounded.

The British have already collected 516 rifles and 1,26,400 rounds of ammunition, 100 bombs, equipment etc.

BOMBS ON SMYRNA.

ATHENS, July 7.

A British seaplane has dropped bombs on Smyrna and Aivali.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF LIQUOR.

EXTENDED TO COAST TOWNS AND OTHER AREAS.

LONDON, July 7.

An Order in Council extends the State liquor control to a number of coast towns and other areas, where war material is handled.

NEW MUNITIONS CAMPAIGN

TO SECURE UTMOST OUTPUT.

LONDON, July 7.

At a meeting of the members of the House of Commons belonging to all parties it was decided to initiate a campaign to urge upon munitions employers and workmen the vital importance of the utmost output. Mr. Lloyd George said that if the war was to be won in a moderate period a great increase in skilled and unskilled workers and female labour was essential.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN POLAND.

FIERCE BATTLE IN PROGRESS

2,000 PRISONERS AND SEVERAL MAXIMS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 8.

An Austrian communiqué says the Russians have been reinforced and have taken the offensive north of Krasnik against Arch-Duke Joseph's army, which they repeatedly attacked. The battle has become fiercer owing to the participation of strong Russian reserves.

RUSSIAN COUNTER-ATTACK FORCES ENEMY TO PASS TO DEFENSIVE.

The Russian communiqué mentions the continuance of desperate fighting on the 6th July between the rivers Vistula and Vieprz in the direction of Lublin, and says that along the roads leading to Krasnik, where the enemy's dispositions form a salient, the Russians on the 6th continued the successful counter-attack which began on the 5th, forcing the enemy to pass to the defensive, and capturing two thousand prisoners and several maxims.

ENEMY HELD UP ON LEMBERG ROADS BY HEAVY LOSSES.

The enemy on the evening of the 5th attacked at many points on the Lemberg roads between the towns of Kamionka and Gliniany, but heavy losses compelled him to suspend the movement.

FIRING IN THE BALTIC.

COPENHAGEN, July 7.

Renewed firing was heard from sea off East Gothland all forenoon of July 7.

THE "MESSIAH"

LONDON, July 7.

The "Jewish World" says it is reported from Russia that the Kaiser, during his visit to Lodz, entered the Synagogue and raising the Scroll of the Law told the congregation that he was the Messiah sent by God to save them.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

AUSTRIAN VERSION OF SITUATION IN POLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 8.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 6th July:—

After the recent temporary check the enemy have advanced further in south-east Poland towards the railway junction of Lublin, their apparent objective.

An Austrian communique says that the Austro-Germans after a battle lasting several days have broken through the Russian front on both sides of Krasnik, 16 miles east of the Vistula, and have driven the Russians with heavy loss northwards, and also reached Planka, 15 miles north-west of Zamosc.

The Russians admit that the enemy, after a stubborn fight, advanced between Krasnik and the river Wieprz towards Lublin, but state that further east between the rivers Wieprz and the Bug the enemy was repulsed.

In Eastern Galicia the Russians have retired behind the river Zlotalipa, the west bank being now occupied by the enemy.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

North of Arras the Germans attempted two attacks preceded by a violent bombardment but they were stifled at birth.

The Germans also attacked in Champagne near Bois le Pretre and succeeded after an exceedingly violent bombardment in regaining a footing in the old lines previously taken by the French, but were unable to get beyond.

This region was afterwards very violently bombarded by the Germans with shells of heavy calibre.

Further east a German attack completely failed.

The Italians report that their artillery fire against Malborghetto and Prediel continues very effective, and their offensive on the Corsico plateau is developing successfully.

Their airships bombarded effectively the encampments and a railway junction.

DEATH OF COL. JESSOP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.

The death is announced of Colonel Charles Thorp Jessop.

FIGHT IN FOREST OF APREMONT.

ENEMY CAUGHT IN CURTAIN OF FIRE.

FRESH GERMAN OFFENSIVE FRUSTRATED.

TERRIBLE GERMAN LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, July 7.

The Germans continue their efforts to storm the Souchez station. They have been quite unsuccessful.

The enemy suffered terribly on the Heights of the Meuse, being again caught in a curtain of fire by the French artillery.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT.

A communiqué reports that the Germans have developed yet another offensive. They started last night an extremely violent bombardment south-eastward of Saint Mihiel and then attacked from the hill commanding the right bank of the Meuse to the southward of Ailly in the Forest of Apremont.

The enemy penetrated our first line at only one point on a front of seven hundred metres and were everywhere else repulsed with heavy losses.

ATTACK NEAR BOIS-LE PRETRE DEFEATED.

We defeated immediately a fresh German attack east of Bois-le-Pretre, which was preceded by a deluge of liquid fire.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

FRENCH RECAPTURE OF TRENCHES BY GRENADE FIGHTING.

PARIS, July 7.

A communiqué says:—After violent combats most of the morning, the infantry action in the Forest of Apremont ceased. The enemy lost heavily and made no fresh progress. We recaptured two hundred metres of trenches in the western Bois-le-Pretre by grenade fighting.

ENEMY PREPARING FOR GREAT ATTACK

ALLIES' SOLID WALL OF DEFENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

A "Pioneer" special cable states:—

There are persistent reports in numerous quarters that the enemy is preparing for a great attack in Flanders and in other sections of the western front. German officers in Brussels state that Calais must be taken at all costs.

The News correspondent in Northern France says that the enemy's plan apparently is to multiply points of attack and disguise the locality of the big effort. A correspondent quotes a French staff officer's statement that the line is so strongly held everywhere that the German offensive must lead to a costly disaster. During the last few days the French have become possessed of an important new weapon of attack and defence sure to achieve far-reaching results.

GERMAN MOVEMENTS IN BELGIUM.

AMSTERDAM, July 7.

Correspondents affirm that the Germans are undoubtedly sending fresh artillery westward through Belgium as well as troops, but are of opinion that the Germans are endeavouring to mystify the Allies regarding their movements and point of attack.

FRENCH CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 7.

The French Relief Committee gives the figures of French casualties up to May 31 as 400,000 killed, 700,000 wounded, 300,000 missing.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, July 8.

Imports show an increase of £17,836,144, and exports a decrease of 6,639,408. The principal increases in imports were food, etc., ten millions, and raw materials seven millions.

ITALY'S OBJECTIVES IN AUSTRIAN CAMPAIGN.

MEETING OF AUSTRIAN HIGH COUNCIL OF WAR.

DISMISSAL OF THREE GENERALS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

UDINE, July 7.

The objectives mentioned in the official Italian communiqué are:—In the north, the possession of Tarvis, which is the key to the interior of Austria, in the south, the conquest of the rugged boulder-strewn Carso plateau which is the gate of Trieste, Austria's chief arms' factory.

NOTABLE ITALIAN CLIMB.

The capture of Zellenkofel 7350 feet high is one of the most notable Italian feats of arms. It is generally climbed from Plocken, as an ascent on the Italian side, which is devoid of shrubs or foothold, is considered impossible, but a platoon of Alpinists volunteered to climb it.

HOW ENEMY WAS SURPRISED AND ANNIHILATED.

Tied together, eleven of them carrying mitrailleuse reached the summit at sunset and waited by night till the Austrian company in charge of the signalling station was asleep. Then they opened with machine-gun and charged with bayonet.

The Austrian commander was the only survivor.

HOT EXCHANGES BETWEEN GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN GENERALS.

It is reported that owing to the persistent defeats of Austrian counter-attacks another High Council of War has been held at Innsbruck, at which Archduke Eugene presided. At this Council hot exchanges occurred between the German and Austrian generals, the former dissenting from the latter's strategic views. The result was the dismissal of the General Commanding the Austrian Landsturm and of two other Generals.

"FRENCH DAY" IN ENGLAND

ELABORATE ARRANGEMENTS MEAD

LONDON, July 7.

The French Red Cross is expected to benefit substantially by the 'French Day' in England to-day, the arrangements for which are most elaborate. Special services are being held in Westminster Abbey and the Cathedral, and the Royal Family will attend the fete at Montagu House.

DARING EXPLOITS OF A BRITISH PICKETBOAT.

AUSTRIAN MONITOR TORPEDOED.

LONDON, July 7.

The recent award of Distinguished Service Order to Lieut.-Commander Kerr and of Distinguished Conduct Medals to various Bluejackets is now explained by a letter to "The Times" from Belgrade, telling the exploits of a little British picketboat on the Danube which annoyed the Austrian monitors dreadfully and eventually torpedoed one. The remnants of a monitor drifted ashore and a lovely haul of plunder was secured. The rest of the monitors are now inactive behind the boom.

DUTCH FLEET.

THE HAGUE, July 7.

The Government, replying to the report of the Chamber on the Bill enlarging the Dutch fleet, says it is impossible to abandon the construction of two cruisers, and adds that the present system of defence of the Dutch Indies, especially of Java, is insufficient.

ECONOMY IN CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

DEBATE IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

The "Pioneer's" special cable states:—

In the House of Lords the Government accepted the motion by Lord Middleton urging war time economy in the civil administration. Lord Middleton stated that a committee of men experienced in public service could effect economies of five to ten millions before Christmas without loss of efficiency.

Lord Lansdowne promised careful scrutiny of the spending department's machinery for investigating the expenditure of the departments which were now insufficiently controlled.

Lord Haldane deprecated economies in education advocated by Lord Middleton.

AMERICA'S RIGHTS ON HIGH SEAS.

INSUFFICIENT GERMAN CONCESSIONS.

WILL NOT ALLOW U. S. NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

WASHINGTON, July 7.

High officials agree that the United States cannot without sacrificing important neutral rights approve Germany's proposals.

The exact terms of her Note have hitherto not been divulged, but it is known that such concessions, as Germany is willing to make, are considered insufficient. Indeed it is believed that President Wilson will make it clear to Germany that the United States will not make any concessions from the position based on the international naval prize codes.

It appears that Germany is not willing to yield to the United States her rights under international law and asks for many compromises and concessions involving America's surrender of important neutral rights.

The officials express the opinion that Germany's offer of immunity with many restrictions to certain passenger ships would permit Germany to interpret what America's rights on high seas are, doubtless involving the United States sooner or later in difficulties with other belligerents.

FRANK HOLT'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

JUMPED FROM WINDOW.

NEW YORK, July 7.

A great mystery surrounds the death of Holt. The doctor certifies that his skull was fractured but there is no evidence of explosion of a bullet. Of the conflicting versions, the most probable is that when his cell-door was open for a moment Holt rushed out and jumped from the window fifty feet high.

STORE OF DYNAMITE CROPPING UP IN DIFFERENT PLACES.

Portions of Holt's great store of dynamite are cropping up in different places. A trunk containing 134 sticks with a fuse has arrived at the New York storehouse and Holt has confessed to having others at various points on the Long Island.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR CONFERS WITH U. S. SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

Sir Cecil Spring Rice had a prolonged conference with Mr. Lansing and recounted the shooting of Mr. Morgan, when the Ambassador aided in disarming Holt.

FRANK HOLT'S PAST.

NEW YORK, July 7.

The anthropometric measurements of a German professor at Harvard, named Muenter, who disappeared after the suspicious death of his wife, have been compared with the measurements of Holt's body and have established their identity.

It has been ascertained that unexploded bombs have been found concealed in cargoes of automobiles on three cargo steamers bound from New York for France.

THE FALABA ENQUIRY.

LORD MERSEY'S FINDINGS.

LONDON, July 3.

Lord Mersey, delivering judgment after an enquiry into the torpedoing of the Falaba, said that the life-saving measures were promptly carried out and proper discipline maintained.

The submarine made no attempt to save life, and there was evidence that the crew of the submarine laughed and jeered while men and women were drowning.

Lord Mersey was satisfied that the witnesses who described the boats of the Falaba as rotten were mistaken, and that any damage done in launching was not owing to the neglect of the officers or the crew.

APPLICATIONS FOR ALLOTMENTS OF WAR LOAN.

KARACHI EXCHANGE BANKS CHARGING NO COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 8.

The Exchange banks in Karachi have been receiving applications for allotments of the new War Loan on behalf of the public and have been charging only out-of-pocket expenses and no commission.

INDIAN CONSOLIDATION BILL.

DISCUSSION IN COMMITTEE.

SERIES OF AMENDMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 7.

In the House of Lords, to-day in the Committee stage of the Indian Consolidation Bill, Lord Islington dealt at length with the report of the Consolidation Committee and its suggested amendments.

Lord Islington had a number of amendments on paper, including a series replacing the term "British India" by "India," also a number of amendments to schedule 5, but withdrew them firstly, in deference to the desire of the Select Committee as the Bill would not be used for amending law, secondly, in its consolidated form the Bill required so many amendments to adapt it to modern usage and practice that the India Office considered it advisable not to attempt to deal with these piecemeal, but preferably to pass the measure in the present form as a basis for a comprehensive amendment throughout after deliberate consideration. The India Office, in consultation with the Government of India asked Lord Macdonnell and all others proposing amendments for the improvement of the Bill to wait till an amending bill was submitted. The latter was being drafted and portions already sent to India for consideration. Directly the Consolidation Bill was passed he would be able to introduce the amending bill.

Lord Macdonnell opposed the omission of the word "British."

Lord Islington pointed out that its retention might prevent the appointment to Council of an officer who had served, say, fifteen years in British India and three in an important post in a native State.

Lords Loreburn and Parmoor pointed out that the amendment involved a change in law.

Lord Crewe admitted this; such an amendment was inexcusable in a consolidation bill.

The amendment was withdrawn.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

On the clause providing that at any meeting of the Governor-General's Council one ordinary member may exercise all the functions of the Governor-General in Council, Lord Macdonnell moved to insert that all ordinary and extraordinary members shall be entitled to attend all meetings, otherwise it was possible for the Governor-General to summon one only.

Lords Sydenham and Middleton supported the motion.

Lord Islington appreciated the arguments but asked the House to adhere to the principle that amendments of law should be reserved for amending the Bill. He undertook that the proposal should be carefully considered in drafting the latter.

Lord Middleton said they must also remedy the anomaly of the Council of India being required to meet weekly while the Governor-General's Council need never be convened. Sometimes meetings were not sufficiently often.

Lord Kinnaird supported the amendment. The danger was no imaginary one.

After an appeal by Lord Lansdowne, who ridiculed the supposed danger, the amendment was withdrawn.

"NATIVES" OF INDIA.

On Clause 96 Lord Sydenham moved to omit all references to "natives" of British India. He knew how educated Indians disliked to be called natives.

Lord Islington said that the committee had been careful to follow the exact phraseology of the Act of 1833, Section 87 of which was regarded as a charter under which Indians were allowed to hold office under the Crown. The alteration of wording, however trivial, would be regarded with deep suspicion.

Lord Cromer supported Lord Sydenham, but the amendment was withdrawn.

Various minor amendments were accepted and the Bill was reported.

THE STRANDED NUBIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 8.

With the exception of the Captain and a few officers of the stranded P. and O. steamer Nubia all other officers left for England on Saturday by the P. and O. steamer Egypt. The officers who remained are standing by the vessel in connection with the salvage work. The deck hands are still in Colombo but the rest of the Indian crew have left for Bombay overland.

EFFORTS TO REFLOAT THE SHIP.

COLOMBO, July 8.

Efforts to refloat the Nubia have been resumed the P. & O. Officials are hopeful.

SIR ALI IMAM'S SUCCESSOR.

MR. G. R. LOWNDES OF BOMBAY.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 8.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Mr. George Rivers Lowndes, Barrister-at-Law, as Legal Member of his Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council in succession to the Hon. Sir Syed Ali Imam, K.C.S.I.

BARODA PRINCE IN MOTOR ACCIDENT.

A.D.C. INJURED.

(From a Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 5.

While driving from Mysore to Bangalore on the 1st instant, Prince Dhairyashil Rao Gaekwad of Baroda, met with a curious motor accident, about 20 miles from Bangalore. The Prince was driving at about 30 miles an hour when suddenly the tyres came off the wheels, the brakes failed to work, and the car skidded to one side, and would have dashed itself and the driver to pieces against a large tree, had it not been for the presence of mind shown by the Maharaja's A.-D.C., Captain Krishnarao Panemanglor, who was sitting by the side of the Prince and at the critical moment turned the steering wheel to his own side with the result that the car fell heavily on his side. This facilitated the Prince's escape from the car, while his companion was thrown overboard with a tremendous shock. The car overturned on him and had he not instinctively managed to free his head, it would have been crushed. Luckily he escaped with a fracture of the right arm and some contusions. The Prince escaped with a slight bruise. The A.-D.C., is under treatment in the hospital. The car is a total wreck.

THE CHINDWIN REFLOATED.

PROCEEDING TO RANGOON WITH PASSENGERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 8.

Messrs. Steel Brothers and Company, Limited, have received the following telegram from Messrs. P. Henderson and Co., Glasgow:—

The Chinwin refloated, proceed Perim for survey. We hope to cable shortly her proceeding to Rangoon.

Messrs. Steel Brothers later received an advice from the Captain that this vessel sailed from Perim on Tuesday night with passengers on board. They expect her to arrive in Rangoon on the 17th or 18th instant.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 8.

The following names of officers appear in the 160th casualty list from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. P. Johnson Saint, 128th Pioneers.

The following names of officers appear in the 25th list from Mediterranean Force.

25th list from Mediterranean Force.

KILLED.

Capt. W. N. Atkinson, 2-10th Gurkhas.
Lieut. J. R. Russell, 2-10th Gurkhas.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Col. C. G. Bruce, 1-5th Gurkhas.
Lieut. D. I. B. Lloyd, 1-5th Gurkhas.
Second-Lieut. N. R. G. Cosby, (I.A.R.O.), 1-5th Gurkhas.
Lieut.-L. E. Poynder, 1-6th Gurkhas.
Lieut. H. C. Toller, (I.A.R.O.), 1-6th Gurkhas.
Lieut.-Col. R. A. Firth, 2-10th Gurkhas.
Second-Lieut. K. W. Scott, (I.A.R.O.), 2-10th Gurkhas.

KILLED.

Captain J. C. Bussell, Sussex.
Second-Lieuts J. C. Barfield, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. J. Beckett Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. G. E. Lockett, Suffolks.

DIED OF FOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. J. Hobbs, Royal Scots.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Captain C. G. Bramwell, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Scott, Manchesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain W. Todd, Artillery.
Lieut. A. R. Kingcombe, Yorkshires.

LONDON, July 5.

WOUNDED.

Capt. W. Branthwaite, London Regiment
Capt. C. M. Jickling, Norfolks.
Capt. A. R. Sale-Hill, Somersets.
Lieut. F. W. Small, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut. H. E. Haselhurst, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. G. H. Holman, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. C. G. Woodburn, Leicesters.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Capt. W. Mather, Scottish Rifles.

NOW NOT MISSING.

Lieut. C. W. Lancaster, East Lancashires.

MR. G. R. LOWNDES.

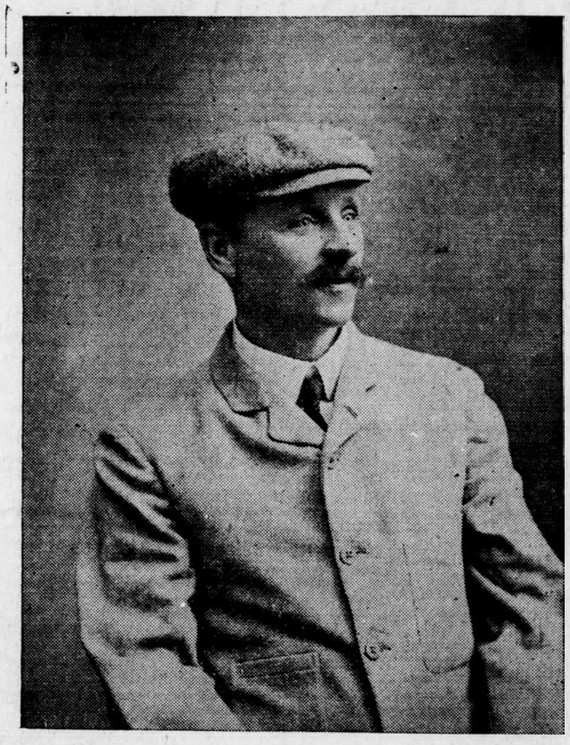

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

Who succeeds Sir Ali Imam as Law Member of the Imperial Legislative Counc

MR. BOTTOMLEY ON SWEEPSTAKES.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPLICATION BY SUBSCRIBERS.

On June 11 in the Chancery division, before Mr. Justice Neville, what was described by Mr. Peterson, K.C., as a curious motion came before his lordship. The plaintiffs, whose application was refused, were Mr. Robert Fisher Robertson and Mr. Frank Leonard Bale, on behalf of themselves and all the subscribers to the Patrick O'Brien's Great Omnibus or Combination Sweep (1914) of £30,000; Mr. Charles Henry Bruton Shaw, subscriber to the Patrick O'Brien "John Bull" (1915) Football Cup Sweep of £10,000; and Mr. Sidney Charles Elphick, subscriber to the "John Bull" Derby Sweep (1915) of £10,000.

The defendants were Mr. John Henry Bennett, Sir Brodrick Denham Cecil Arkwright Hartwell, Bart., and Mr. Horatio Bottomley.

Mr. Bottomley took a preliminary objection. The writ, he said, asked the Court to declare and administer the trusts arising out of these sweepstakes, and for an order on the defendants to bring into court certain sums of money. It was undoubtedly settled law that the Court would not administer any trusts arising out of transactions the law did not recognise.

Mr. Peterson: It is not an endeavour to enforce an illegal trust; it is just the contrary. In this case the illegal transactions did not take effect.

Mr. Bottomley: Every one, even members of the legal profession, knows that sweepstakes are lotteries. (Laughter.)

FOR A NEW SWEEP.

His lordship held that the preliminary point failed. It was an action to recover money paid for a particular purpose which had failed. The question as to the illegality of the object was therefore immaterial.

Mr. Peterson, proceeding with the motion, said the basis of it was that all these three sweeps had totally failed, and the defendants were proposing to carry over the subscriptions for the purpose of a new sweep. To this the plaintiffs altogether objected. A drawing was threatened for next Monday or Tuesday.

Counsel stated that of the three defendants up to the present the plaintiffs had only been successful in serving Mr. Bottomley with notice of the motion. Sir Brodrick Hartwell was said to be in the Dardanelles. Therefore the motion against those two must for the present be ex-parte.

Counsel declared that the financial position of the defendants was this: Sir Brodrick Harwell was an undischarged bankrupt and Mr. Bottomley was the same. Bennett, whose real name was Bangham, had been twice convicted of forgery. The person who posed in this sweep as Patrick O'Brien was, stated counsel, "Bennett, a tool of Mr. Bottomley."

Mr. Bottomley at once rose and took strong exception to this statement.

MR. BOTTOMLEY'S AFFIDAVITS.

Mr. Bottomley then read affidavits by himself to the effect that he never had the custody of any of the sweepstake money. Bennett, he said, was not and never had been concerned in any of the sweepstakes. To his personal knowledge two of the sweepstakes had been duly drawn and the prizes distributed. He personally superintended the drawing in each case.

Those people who had not agreed to their money going into another sweep were told they could have it back. There was to his knowledge such a person as Patrick O'Brien. He had been seen and identified in the offices of a London solicitor. Sir Brodrick Hartwell was at the Dardanelles, and none of the money was in his possession.

The history of this case, said Mr. Bottomley, was that it was promoted by a solicitor named Bell, of Carter and Bell, who had for years pursued him in every court in that building, and had been calling upon and canvassing the subscribers to this fund.

Mr. Bottomley declared further that Mr. Bell had been assisted by "one William Lotinga, who was recently found by a special jury to be guilty of attempted blackmail."

Mr. Peterson mentioned that there were 106 subscribers, who took the same view as plaintiffs.

His Lordship, without calling upon Mr. Bottomley, said he did not think he could make an order in this case. There were several difficulties in the way which he thought required consideration before the trial of the action. Although the original scheme had failed, there might be many who would like to take their chance in the alternative proposals, and this was a question for trial at the action.

He would make no order on the motion, the costs of which would be costs in the action.

THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR.

TOUR IN TRAVANCORE STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

QUILON, July 8.

This morning the Gaekwar and the Maharani of Baroda motored round the town of Quilon.

They visited the European Club having been taken round by Mr. Barrow, Executive Engineer.

On the way their Highnesses wanted to see a tapioca plant that had a root with fruit plucked from the compound of a ryot living on the roadside. All along the road there were arches.

The party then motored to Tangacherry. The boys of Saint Aloysius School greeted their Highnesses and cheered them to which their Highnesses gracefully bowed.

Tangacherry Fort and other ruins were visited, the Tangacherry Police furnishing a guard of honour.

Their Highnesses then motored accompanied by the whole party to a Nair's house, as their Highnesses wanted to see a typical house.

Dewan Peishcar Narayana Menon showed every part of the house and an English educated member of the house explained the various parts of the house and the system of inheritance and other matters.

The party then motored to the Thevally Palace of the Maharaja of Travancore from which they enjoyed a view of the backwaters. The party then motored back to the Residency Bangalow.

TRIVANDRUM, July 8.

The Gaekwar and the Maharani accompanied by the Dewan Sahib arrived at the Guest House to-day where the Maharajah of Travancore received their Highnesses in state.

A salute of 21 guns was fired.

The roads were decorated with arches etc.

After tea their Highnesses will drive to the beach and will be the guests at a grand dinner at night followed by Indian music.

DERAILMENT OF WALTAIR EXPRESS.

NOBODY INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BEZWADA, July 8.

The Waltair express which left Madras yesterday morning was derailed at ten o'clock last night, a rail having been maliciously laid upon the line at a lonely spot by some one evidently acquainted with a most effective method of sending a fast running train off the track.

Fortunately only the engine was derailed, and nobody was hurt and whether the train that actually suffered, or the mail from Calcutta which was to have passed the spot in the opposite direction just afterwards, was the one intended to be wrecked, is still uncertain.

As it was, all that occurred was that the derailed engine ploughed along the line breaking up the sleepers, eventually coming to a standstill not very much the worse for its adventure.

Passengers by the mail from Madras which arrived at the spot just before daybreak, were transhipped and all trains are running several hours late.

Through communication will probably be restored by to-night.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

GOVERNOR TO ATTEND FIRST DAY'S SITTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 8.

Arrangements for the fifteenth session of the Bombay Provincial Conference are being pushed forward. The pandal for the Conference is nearing completion and it will be ready for occupation by to-morrow evening.

Three spacious houses have been engaged by the Reception Committee for the accommodation of delegates living in Indian style and provision has also been made for those wishing to live in European style.

Lists of delegates elected by moffusil congress committees are pouring in every day and it is expected that delegates will begin to arrive from to-morrow.

The Conference commences its proceedings at 2 p.m. on Saturday, on which day Lord and Lady Willingdon have expressed their willingness to grace the Conference by their presence. Their Excellencies will arrive at the pandal at 5 p.m. on that day.

BOMB EXPLOSION AT CHITTAGONG.

INDIAN LADY SERIOUSLY INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITTAGONG, July 8.

Yesterday, at about 12 o'clock, a bomb suddenly burst within the enclosure of the quarters occupied by a railway employee named Sarada Charan Vanka, who was then in his office. His quarters were within two or three minutes' walk of the railway buildings. Mr. Gopal Chandra Basu with his wife was in the house when the bomb burst. A loud report was heard a considerable distance from the place where it burst. Hearing the report some railway officers, both Indian and European, came to the house. Mr. Gopal Chandra Basu was slightly hurt, but his wife has received more serious wounds. Dr. Murray took out some iron nails from the body of Mr. and Mrs. Basu.

It is not known how the bomb came to be there. This is the first occurrence of its kind here. Police are investigating the matter.

MR. ROBERT LANSING.

Who has succeeded Mr. Bryan as Secretary of State in the American Cabinet and who conferred with the British Ambassador on the recent New York tragedy.

(*Continued from Column 6.*)

health of such cases as may be brought before it:—

President:—Lieut.-Colonel H. D. Packer, R.A.M.C.

Members:—Captain C. A. Ensor, R.A.M.C., Lieutenant T. Duncan, R.A.M.C.

Lieut. H. L. H. Owen, 2/4th Dorset Regt., 8 days.

The Government of India have decided that when passengers are sent to the United Kingdom via Marseilles they should, before leaving India, draw passage money as quoted below in respect of the onward journey from Marseilles to London.

First Class Fare £6-10-0.
Second Class Fare £4-10-0.

The issue of fuel for boiling water for British Troops will be discontinued from the 15th instant. Officers Commanding will submit indents to the Senior Medical Officer for the chemicals to be used in lieu of boiling.

Under the provisions of Table LXXVII, Army Tables, Miscellaneous Services, Section III, the Officer in charge Supplies, Kirkee, is authorised to issue to the O.C., 3rd Sappers and Miners, 100 lbs. of charcoal per diem, for wet days during the monsoon months, for the purpose of keeping dry the kits of Officers, N. C. O.'s., and men on Service.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, July 8.

Orders By Major A. H. A. Simcox Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

A Signalling Class will be held at Head-Quarters every Friday at 5-30 p.m.

"A" Coy., European Company and Mounted Section is open for recruits, candidates for enrolment in this Coy., should apply to Head-Quarters at once.

"A" Coy., will parade at Head-Quarters every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7-15 a.m.

"B" Coy., (formerly B., C. and D. companies). will parade at Head-Quarters every Saturday at 5-30 p.m. Dress.—Uniform.

Recruits and Cadets will parade at Head-Quarters every Saturday at 5 p.m.

(Sd.) CHAS J. J. FOX, Lieut.,
Ag: Adjutant Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

THE COMING RACES.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 8.

In the temporary absence at Bangalore of Mr. Reynolds, the acting Secretary, Captain Kirkpatrick has been attending to the completion of arrangements for the forthcoming Poona races which begin on the 31st July.

The enclosures have already undergone a transformation with paint and foliage and additional improvements are visible in all directions. The outer track is admitted by jockeys and trainers alike to be the finest in India and the course itself is already in prime condition.

A few innovations this year will make a change for the better in the racing.

In the first place the Stewards have decided that if two or three horses are running in one interest the Totalizator dividend will accumulate on the two or three and be paid on the winner. This will of course not be very flattering to the ambitions of certain owners but it will be very encouraging to the public.

The next approciable change is in regard to the starting machine which will be replaced this year by a patent gate which has just been introduced into India from Australia by Mr. Hodson who is responsible for the existence of the totalizator.

A further alteration for the better is in evidence as for four and a half furlongs along the rails which are now fitted with smooth planks 7½ inches in diameter. This will have the effect of preventing injuries to both horses and jockeys should they happen to brush along the rails.

POONA AND KIRKEE HUNT.

The opening meet took place this morning, the starting point being at the Yerrowda post office. A big field was out numbering something like one hundred and including the Governor and Lady Willingdon who on arrival from Bombay rode straight from Kirkee to the meet, Mr. Crerar, Private Secretary, Capt. Goldie, A. D. C. and Capt. Greenway, A. D. C. from Government House, the hon. Mr. Carmichael, Mr. L. Robertson, Colonel Bruce Kingsmill, Major Collins, Colonel Boome, Major Edwards, Capt. Oates, Capt. Stockley, Major Bovet, Major Williams and representatives of the 39th Cavalry and 102nd Grenadiers. Among the ladies were Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Wadia, Mrs. Green, Miss Brooking and Miss Anders n.

After a photograph had been taken the party went along the road to the Yerrowda Covert and the new covert at the south end. But the scent seemed bad and the hounds failed to get on to the jack. They kept on casting in a northerly direction gradually and worked back in the direction of Yerrowda putting one jack to ground which they tried to get out but the cactus was too thick. The hounds then rioted after an hare but they were brought back and the north end of the Yerrowda covert was drawn. The jack went away towards Digi. After about four minutes there was a check, the hounds having overrun the line. The jack took refuge in a clump of cactus. Fortunately he was viewed by Lord Willingdon and huntsman Morgan casting his hounds at the cactus they went away again. But we were on the heel line. His Excellency was doubtful about the jack having left the cactus and stayed there viewing him. Shortly after Morgan brought his hounds to His Excellency's hollow and after a nice gallop for about ten minutes the jack was killed in the open. On the whole the sport was good but the morning grew warmer every hour and the Master, Lieut. Scott, with the whippers in Capt. Adam and Capt. Yates decided to make for home.

P. W. D. CASHIER'S APPEAL REJECTED.

The appeal of Mr. J. B. Mohoni, P.W.D. cashier, who was convicted by the City Magistrate on a charge of criminal misappropriation of Government funds amounting to Rs. 837 and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment in addition to a fine of Rs. 200, has been rejected by Mr. Kincaid Sessions Judge.

DIVISIONAL AREA ORDERS.

POONA, July 8.

(By Brig.-General H. T. Brooking, C.B., Commanding 6th (Poona) Divisional Area.).

Lieut. A. E. C. Harris, 7th Lancers, was detached from his Regiment on temporary duty with the Cavalry Drafts Camp at Bombay from the period 8th March to 18th March, and 18th April to 22nd April.

Lieut.-Colonel H. D. Packer, R. A. M. C., assumed the duties of Officer Commanding, Station Hospital, Poona, from the afternoon of the 22nd June 1915.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave as under, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty and in the case of leave on Medical Certificate from the date of sailing; these dates should be reported to the D. A. A. G.—

Capt. H. L. Willett, 2nd Norfolk Regiment, 2 months.

Capt. C. H. Henley, 1st Oxf. and Bucks L.I., 2 months.

Lieut. S. S. Manisty, 7th Lancers, 3 months.

Lieut. M. Eccles, 119th Infy., 1 month.

It is notified for information that the returns as shown in items 496 and 496A, India Army Form Z-2000, will not be required until called for.

The attention of all concerned is invited to paragraph 646, King's Regulations.

All men being despatched to undergo imprisonment or detention in the Military Prison and Detention Barracks, Poona, should be in possession of arms and equipment.

Lt.-Colonel H. L. D. Fordyce, Supply and Transport Corps, returned to India, invalided from Field Service, Indian Expeditionary Force "D", is posted to the 6th (Poona) Divisional Area.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

POONA, July 8.

(By Brig-General H. T. Brooking, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.).

The Treasury Officer, Poona, is authorised to advance the sum of Rs. 75 (Rupees seventy five only), on account of advance of pay to Sergeant T. W. Armitt, 1st Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

The Treasury Officer, Poona, is authorised to advance to Captain M.E.C.V.S., Monteith, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry the sum of Rs. 150 (Rupees one hundred and fifty only) on account of advance of pay.

A Medical Board composed as under will assemble at the Station Hospital, Wanowrie, at 8 a.m. on 9th July 1915 to report on the

(*Continued on Column 5.*)

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FRAMJI SONS AND CO.'S CASE.

NEW CHARGES FRAMED.

THE KING-EMPEROR v. RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE WADIA.

Before this case was called on trial his Lordship told Mr. Binning that he wanted him to be ready to argue the question whether the charge framed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate or that altered by the Clerk of the Crown was sustainable.

After the case was called on his Lordship characterised the charges framed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate as the most original and unique he had come across during his whole career and as to the charge framed by the Clerk of the Crown, the property with regard to which criminal breach was charged, was not specified. Under section 273 of the Criminal Procedure Code that made the charges clearly unsustainable.

Mr. Binning said that he would draft another charge. He quoted sections of the Criminal Code under which new charges could be framed and tried by his Lordship if the accused was not misled which the learned counsel submitted he was not, in the present case.

His Lordship: The case you now make was not your case before the Magistrate.

Mr. Binning: With great respect, it was.

His Lordship: I do not understand it to be so.

The new charge as drafted by Mr. Binning stated that between the 3rd January, 1914, and the 13th October, 1914, the accused was entrusted with property (here the numbers of packages were specified) belonging to Framjee Sons and Co., some of which he sold to one Morarji Velji for Rs. 74,701-1-0 and paid in the account of one Damodar Ramji in the books of Framjee Rs. 72,161-11-6 and dishonestly misappropriated Rs. 2,593-5-6, being the difference between the two sums, thus causing wrongful loss to Messrs. Framjee Sons and Co.,. The accused was charged under section 406 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Talyarkhan: Before my learned friend begins I want it to be stated clearly whether Mr. Wadia is charged with criminal breach of trust with regard to the goods or the monies.

Mr. Binning: With regard to Rs. 2,539.

Mr. Binning appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Talyarkhan, Mr. Velinker and Mr. Davar appeared for the defence.

CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Binning in opening the case for the prosecution said, that the accused joined the firm of Messrs. Framjee Sons and Co., in 1898. This firm consisted of three brothers and the accused's business was to deal with the piece-goods part of the firm's business which consisted in importing piece goods from Manchester and selling them. Of these three brothers, two left the firm in 1908 and they were partners concerned with the piece goods side of the business of which the accused was salesman. The third partner, Mr. Bapuji Patell, remained. He was the complainant in the case and it was upon his information that a complaint was filed before the Magistrate. The firm deals in many other things,—also in pearls, in cotton futures, insurance, silk business with Japan and China, perfumery, and other things.

Mr. B. Patell had never paid any attention to this branch of business up to 1909. Mr. Ratanjee Wadia had to be left almost entirely in charge of the same with very little supervision and Mr. Bapujee relied entirely upon the accused conducting business in an honest manner.

Mr. Binning then stated the three kinds of business done in the department.

(1) The Indent business: A dealer in market comes to the firm and says: "I wish to buy such and such piece goods (white shirtings in the present case) at a certain price. The firm deals with the dealer as principals. The firm then wires to Manchester offering a price and eventually Manchester firm fixes a price which is communicated to the dealer. In this way the price is agreed upon and fixed between Framjee Sons and Co., and the dealer.

There is an indent register book in which the dealer has an account and as soon as the prices are fixed the indent is put down in the book.

Mr. Binning said that in the present case in some instances goods were actually indented for after they had arrived.

(2) There was the "Adventure business." When Framjee Sons and Co. had no order from anybody they ordered certain goods from England at certain price and when the goods arrived, would be sold to the dealer here. In indent business the dealer stood the risk. In adventure business the firm took the risk of the goods being sold at a loss.

(3) Consignment business: Where the home firm sent out goods themselves in the hope that the Bombay firm might be able to sell them for the home firm.

All these businesses were in charge of the accused and no suspicion attached to the accused on the part of Mr. B. Patell until May 1914, and then only a very indefinite sort of suspicion. In May, according to Mr. Bapujee some few days before he left for England the accused came to Mr. Bapujee and said that Morarjee Veljee wanted to know if he could let him have some piece goods (white shirtings) on credit. Mr. Bapujee said: "Yes if the credit was not for more than two or three days." For a few days he kept on inquiring whether the monies had been received from him or not. On the 7th or 8th May he received some information from one Jamsetjee, an employee in the office, which led him to look into the account of Damodar in the firm's book. He gathered from that account that Morarjee Veljee's money was being paid into Damodar Ramji's account and not in in his account. He sent for Ruttonjee to explain this but Ruttonjee, who had gone away from office, it being 6-30 p.m. and the next day Mr. Patell left in the morning at about nine or ten for England.

When in England, Mr. Bapujee received a letter dated the 10th of July 1914 in which he described himself as holding a position which he considered to be "next to you and Anandrao among your other clerks." In that letter he clearly showed that he considered himself a servant whereas in the written statement he had described himself as a partner.

Mr. Binning then read the letter in which Mr. Wadia complained that certain false accusations were made and that Mr. Bapujee ought to have asked him for an explanation and not others.

He complained further that by that conduct he had been humiliated before others and explained why Damodar Ramjee's account was opened and that was because Morarjee Veljee would not accept any long shipments. To this letter Mr. Bapujee replied on the 20th August.

On September 18th Bapujee returned from England and the first thing that attracted his notice was his overdue unsecured account. On October 3rd his attention was drawn to Damodar Ramji's account.

A BOGUS ACCOUNT.

Mr. Binning continued that his case was that the account of Damodar Ramjee was an absolutely bogus one. He never indented or gave orders for goods at all. Framjee Sons & Co., sent for by telegrams many adventure goods—white shirtings in this case. They were not sold to Damodar Ramjee but direct to Morarji Veljee. The goods came out at a certain price and almost in every instance were sold at a higher price. They were sold to Morarji Veljee as from Framjee & Co., not as from Damodar. Money was in every instance paid to the accused and the accused pocketed the profits when they ought to have gone to Framjee Sons & Co. If the jury believed that the account of Damodar was genuine and not a bogus one, then the accused was immediately entitled to an acquittal. But it was Mr. Binnings's suggestion that with the object of pocketing the profits himself he started this bogus account.

Damodar Ramjee never told the accused to indent for him to any extent.

His Lordship: What does Damodar say?

Mr. Binning: That he did give leave to the accused to speculate but it seems that statement is absolutely untrue.

His Lordship: Is it open to you to call a witness and then call him a liar?

Mr. Binning: It is open to me to say that he is a hostile witness. Damodar's accounts are scrupulously kept they contain entries from 2 annas to Rs. 80,000 but you never see any entry which shows that he received a single penny for profit or paid a penny for loss and I will ask the jury to believe his books in preference to his statement.

His Lordship: Supposing the account was a bogus account started by the accused for his own benefit what is the offence?

Mr. Binning: Secret misappropriation of the profits.

His Lordship: Supposing Damodar is Wadia and it is his own account in Damodar's name. He orders goods at his own risk, makes the profits or suffers loss.

Mr. Binning: It is not his case, My Lord, that it was his account. He says it was Damodar's account.

Mr. Binning continuing said that the prosecution case was that Damodar had no dealings with the firm so far as adventure business was concerned. He never indented these goods and had never given any orders for these goods. The accused's case was that these were not adventure goods at all but as Morarjee Veljee would not take long shipments they were taken over by Damodar and sold by him to Morarjee. That statement could not be correct because in all adventure business goods certain documents were made out When goods came out as adventure goods and supposing a dealer in the market said he would buy the goods at so much he would be given a document known as the rupee-bill. In the present case the rupee-bills were there.

Mr. Binning then related how Mr. Bapujee and Mr. Dustoor, an employe in the office, went and examined his place at the office, and in an unlocked drawer they found certain documents, rupee-bills, calculations of profit and loss made by Damodar Ramjee etc.

Counsel urged that his point was that if it was a pacca indent for Damodar or Wadia there would be no rupee-bills. These bills would never have existed if the accused's story was true.

It was alleged in the case that Bapujee and Dustoor had made away with a green book which belonged to accused which was in the drawer and which would have explained everything to everybody's satisfaction. This mention of green book was first made only when the accused made his statement before the magistrate. There was no suggestion with regard to that in the long correspondence which had passed between parties before that time. On the 9th January the accused and his son were dismissed from the office and the prosecution was filed.

Evidence in the case was being taken when the Court rose.

Attorneys for the complainants: Messrs. Cragie, Blunt & Caroe.

Attorneys for the accused: Messrs. Merwanjee Kolah, Romer and Billimoria.

CHARGES OF RAPE.

(*Before Mr. Dinshaw Davar.*)

KING-EMPEROR v. NANOO AHMED.

The accused, a Mahomadan, aged 24, was charged under section 376, section 377 and sections 511 with having attempted to commit rape on a girl named Jumni, aged about 9 or 10 years and with having attempted an unnatural offence with a boy Mahomad Issac Jumah.

Mr. M. Lalkaka appeared for the prosecution.

The jury brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty on both the charges. His Lordship sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for two years' on each of the charges the sentences to run consecutively.

AN ACQUITTAL.

KING-EMPEROR v. GOPAL DHONDU.

The accused Gopal Dhondoo, a Hindu, aged 30, was charged with attempting to commit rape on one Maggie Owen, a Eurasian girl, stated to be about 20 years of age.

Mr. Kavasjee Jussawala appeared for the Crown.

After opening the case for the Crown, the complainant, Mary Owen her sister. Alfred Haydra, and a police sepoy were examined by Mr. Jussawala.

The accused in his statement said that he had a quarrel with Mary Owen and hence they had brought him into this scrape. He called two witnesses to prove that statement.

The jury after retiring for about 10 minutes returned an unanimous verdict of "not guilty." In acquitting him his lordship remarked to the accused that as against him, the case was one that did not exclude a reasonable doubt in his favour, and the jury had, it seemed to his Lordship, very properly given effect to that doubt in bringing an unanimous verdict of not guilty.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ALLEGED FALSE LETTER.

PAPERS SENT TO PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

BAPUJI SORABJI PATEL *v.* THE FIRMS OF MOTILAL DAYABHOY AND OF LALBHOY KALIANBHOY.

Judgment was delivered by his Lordship yesterday in this matter in which a notice was issued calling upon the second defendant Kesharichand Devchand to show cause why sanction should not be given against him under section 191 of the Indian Penal Code, for faisely stating that a letter iontaining an agreement that the consigned pearls were not to be returned to India within two years, was signed by one Jehangir Pirojshah Jal.

At the time of the hearing of the notice, Mr. Nicholson had appeared in support of the notice while Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared for the second defendant to show cause against it.

Briefly the alleged facts were that a suit was filed by Bapuji Patel against these defendants for recovery of Rs. 1,35,609, advanced to the defendants on consignments of pearls made through the plaintiff for sale in Europe. The claim was resisted on many grounds among which one was that the suit was premature inasmuch as there was an agreement beween the plaintiff and the defendants that the consigned pearls were not to be returned to India within two years. In support of this statement the defendant (Keshrichand Devchand) had produced a letter signed by Jehangir Perozshah Jal, containing the alleged agreement. It was urged on behalf of the plaintiff that that letter was false and in support of that statement Jal stated in Court that the letter bearing his signature was not written by him in 1913, but it was really written a short time before the hearing of this suit.

The suit was, however, compromised by a consent decree being taken; but evidence was taken by his Lordship as regards the notice of sanction and judgment was delivered yesterday.

THE JUDGE ON THE FALSE STATEMENT.

In the course of the judgment his Lordship said that this was a very important case insolving a large sum of money. It could not be said that either the defendants or their partner Keshrichand Devchand were uneducated and ignorant persons. The false statement about Jal's letter was deliberately made with the object of supporting the contention that the suit was premature. Considering the position and status of the second defendant, his Lordship was not inclined to take a lenient view of the matter. His Lordship, therefore, came to the conclusion that the papers in the case should be sent to the Public Proscutor, to take such action (with his Lordship's sanction) as he might consider necessary in the interests of justice.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 9TH OF JULY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman,

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

209-14.—Jehangir G & B. Ladkabai, widow, v. Navivahu, widow and anr, Madhavji K & C, Part Heard.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

1223-14.—Vachha and Co, Messrs Lukhma Tulla and Co, a firm, v. Miya Haji Ebrahim Haji Ehmail, Rustomji & G.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

S C 591-15.—Dubash & Co, Nusserwanji Bhicaji Patel, v. D Bhicaji alias Dorabji Bhicaji Khandalawalla, Vachha & Co.

Long Causes.

152-13.—Tyabjee D & Co, Bai Premabai, widow, v. Messrs Wilson & Co, Amin and D.

855-14.—Captain & V, Rao Bahadur Keshowji Nathoo Sailor & ors, v. Jaimabai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co.

1048-13.—Mer. K & Co, Kaishnabai v. Nagubai, widow, and anr, D J Mantri.

686-13.—Matubhai J & M, Krishnarao Bhaskerji Rele, v. Narayen Kashinath and ors, Smetham B & Co, Raghavaya N & Co.

1302-14.—Purnanand & Co, Ghella Bharmal & anr, v. Mansey Virdhar, Ardeshir H D & Co.

827-14.—Vachha & Co, Abdool Hoosein Mahomedali, v. Shaik Sarafalli Mamooji & ors, Patell and Ez.

740-14.—Madhowji K and C, Ishwardas Lakhmidas and anr, v. Badriprasad Tikaram & anr, Nanu H & Co, Bhimji and Co, Ardeshir H D & Co, Daphtary F and D.

1071-14.—Payne and Co, Abdulla Alladin Mahomed Dana, v. Ahmed Allarakhia, Jehangir S M & H.

1288-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Bai Bhicaji & anr, v. Peroshaw Jivanji Kerawalla, M K R B & Co.

1462-14.—Mulla and M, Esmail Haji Varaya, v. Sardarkhan Abbaskhan, Patell and Ez.

9-15.—Vatchha & Co, Messrs Dana Fatta & Co, a firm, Narayen Babaji Jawke.

1151-14.—Mulji & Th, Nathmal Walaji v. Poonamchand Panaji & ors, Raghavaya N & Co.

S C Ct 39-1717-15.—Mulji & Th, Charles Frederick Willimsan, v. The Bombay, Co, Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

1081-14.—Manecklal & Co, Jamnadas Purshotam v. Hnji Hassam Haji Essa & Sons, a firm, and ors, Sunderdas & Co.

958-14.—Merwonji K & Co,, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar v. Edulji Maneckji Mody, Mulla and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary suit for disposed in Chambers.

411-15—D. J. Mantri Sadakally Kikabhoy v. Jehangir Furdunji Bulsara.

Suits for Hearing and final desposal.

SHORT CAUSE.

533-15—Dubash and Co, Radhakison Ramchandra a firm v Jitmal Jasiram a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

Undefended New Long Cause.

421-15—Payne and Co., Cooverji Dorabji Powalla and anr. v. Jamsetji Dorabji Powalla.

For Settlement of Issues.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank, Ld, in Liqn, v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey & ors, Payne & Co, Daph F & D, W G & Co,

Long Causes.

1104-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Tatia Pandu Kangutkar v. Narayen Pandu Shivalkar & ors, Sab & G.

1206-14.—Jeh S M & H, Tookaram Mahadeo Narvenkar v. Bai Parwatjbai, widow & ors, Manch & N, Hiralal & Co.

617-14.—Jam R & D, Hiralal Gordhandas v. Goolam Mohedin bin Abdool Razak Beg, and ors, Ard H D & Co, Madh K & C.

S C Ct 704-24997-14.—Chitnis M & K Saraswatibai, widow and anr, v. Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar & ors, Little Co, Crawford B & Co.

1167-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Rukhmabai, widow and ors, v. Trimbuck Dwarkanath, Little & Co.

1005-13.—Amin and Desai, Gitabai v. Radhabai widow and anr, Raghavaya N and Co, Smetham B and Co.

613-14.—Khmed L & M, Madhowrao Nilkant Modi v. Aanandibai, widow and anr, Ragh N Co.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI 82 and in Re The Credit Bank of India Ld, in Liqn.—Payne & Co, R. D Sethna Offl Liqr v. N R Misttry and anr, Ard H D & Co, Edg G W & Co, J S D 17-12-14.

360-11—Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulla Kuppa and ors, Daph F and D, Matu J and M.

402-15.—Mehta D & L, Kuppa Dolla & Co, a firm, v. Haji Ali Haji Rahimtulla & anr, Sh D & D, Mulla & Mulla.

COMMANDEERING PEOPLE FOR INQUESTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,— For the last 3 or 4 days some Police sepoys at the Morgue Bombay, have been laying their hands on any passerby and forcing him to attend the inquests held there. This has caused no end of trouble to many persons who have been prevented from attending to their respective calls. This morning I found a number of clerks and persons of other professions standing away from this place without being able to pass and reach their destinations in time, for fear of being caught and dragged to the inquest. After my speaking to the sepoys they were let go. This sort of force may lead to the dismissal of many of the employees as a result of their being late or absent from their duties at proper hours.

I hope the Authorities concerned will kindly take notice of this and see that private persons are not thus molested and put to unnecessary troubles and worries,—Yours, etc

B. R. SWAMY RAO.

Gaiwadi, Girgaum.
Bombay, July 8.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

EX-POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR'S COMPLAINT

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Bapuji Vithoji Shete, lately a sub-inspector in the Bombay City Police, charged Yesu Govind and eight other fishermen, with defamation.

It appears from the evidence that sometime ago the accused complained to the Commissioner of Police that Shete, who was then on duty in the Water Police Section, was harrassing and oppressing them without any reason. After making an enquiry into the matter, the Commissioner dismissed Shete from the Police Force. Hence the present case in which Shete charged the accused with defamation.

The Magistrate said the exhaustive enquiry, held by the Commissioner of Police, clearly showed that the fishermen had their grievances. He acquitted the accused.

PREPARING FOR THE MONSOON.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Pandit charged Mohan Tribhovan, a Hindu, with the theft of an umbrella, valued about Rs. 1-4-0. from the Vithalvadi temple.

The accused was convicted and as he had five previous convictions, he was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

As the accused was being taken out of the Court, he started abusing the witnesses for the prosecution. He was thereupon brought back and put before the Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of disorderly behaviour. He was convicted and further sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30, in default, to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A COCAINE CASE.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, yesterday. Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan, charged one Mahomed Ayub, a Mahomedan, with having sold without license on the 15th instant, a packet containing cocaine, in Foras Road. The Excise authorities had sent an informer with a marked coin to the accused for the purchase of the drug and when he (the accused), was arrested, he swallowed the coin, but the authorities compelled him to throw it out.

On the evidence before him the Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED RECKLESS DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Tukaram Ramchandra, a taxi driver, was charged with driving his car recklessly, negligently and at such a speed and in such a manner as to endanger the safety of others.

Chandra Raghu, P. C. 1805 A., deposed that on Saturday morning shortly after midnight the accused drove his car near the Taj Mahal Hotel very fast. There was an excavation four feet deep there and four lamps were burning. The accused drove on to the excavation, though there was a clear way on the other side. He went on to the lamp of the road and then on to the excavation, and the car fell in a slanting position. It was not true that the accused sent a servant to call him. There was no passenger but a servant in the car.

The accused pleaded not guilty and called witnesses to bear out his plea that there was no danger lamp on the side of the road to indicate that the excavation extended to the pavement.

The Magistrate, acquitting the accused, said it was obvious from the evidence that the excavation was not properly indicated by lamps and that the accident was not due to any negligence on the part of the accused. He disbelieved the sepoy's allegation that he was ten paces from the scene of the accident when it occurred. The evidence showed that no policeman was there and that the accused went to fetch one. His Worship expressed the opinion that steps should be taken to punish the sepoy who had not told the truth in the box.

The accused was acquitted.

RECENT CEYLON RIOTS.

SENTENCES PROMULGATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 8.

In connection with the recent disturbance in Ceylon the sentences passed by the courts-martial on the 17th and 18th June have been promulgated, some accused being sentenced to death and others to transportation for life. The officer commanding the troops directed that the sentences were not to be given effect to until they had been confirmed by the Governor.

The following letter has been received by the Hon. Brigadier General Commanding Troops in Ceylon from his Excellency the Governor of Ceylon:

Queen's House, Colombo, July. 5.

SIR,—I have the honour to return herewith the proceedings of the Field General Courts-Martial held at Weke on the 17th and 18th June at Colombo on the 26th and 27th June, forwarded to me with your letters Nos. 3,256/2B and 3,256/2C of the 29th and 30th June last and to inform you that after consulting the Executive Council I have decided that the clemency of th Crown shall not be exercised in the cases of fourteen accused (whose names are here given). In the case of names of three accused here give I have decided that there is sufficient ground for the exercise of the clemency of the Crown and the sentences of death have been commuted to sentences of rigorous imprisonment for life.

I. F. A. CHAILANGE SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

CALCUTTA F. C. (1) BEAT 10TH MIDDLESEX (0).

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

The Indian Football Association Challenge Shield competition opened yesterday in glorious but rather stuffy weather. Only two matches were played. Contrary to all expectations the 10th Middlesex went under Calcutta, the latter winning by one goal to nil scored in the first half. The soldiers played much below their form, the game at times was brilliant, but of ten deteriorated to third class form. Ellson failed to seize opportunities that presented. In the second half he played better but persevered shooting from long range. The Calcutta ground was packed to the utmost capacity.

In the charity match Civil *vs.* Military, played last Saturday, the gate yielded Rs. 3,224.

RURAL HOUSING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Among the scores of instances in which the governing authorities in this country move at snail's pace in matters affecting their vital welfare, perhaps, none is so striking as the one which relates to rural sanitation and rural housing. Equally striking is that sister problem of rural education. True it is, that in recent years both have received some kind of attention for which the rural population is thankful. But let me here recall two circumstances connected with education and sanitation. It was in 1801 that the Honourable the Court of the Directors of the East India Company were obliged, under Parliamentary pressure, to send a despatch to the then Governor-General of India to reserve just the magnificent sum of one lakh of rupees from the territorial revenue for the purpose of imparting elementary education, even then computed by millions. But wonderful to relate it took the authorities in the country just twelve years before spending that lakh! A century and more has passed away since and India is still knocking at the door of the Government for the purpose of educating the illiterate crores, though she gratefully acknowledges the generous grant which the Government of Lord Hardinge has made for primary education. So much then for the snail's pace at which India is progressing. After a century we have yet 85 per cent. of the population ignorant of the three R's! That is the correct measure of progress.

As to sanitation, urban or rural, nobody ever thought of it. How was it possible, when, as a matter of fact, sanitation even in civilised England before the passing of the first Public Health Act sixty years ago was unknown? Still a quarter of a century of the operations of that salutary piece of legislation had made the people keenly alive to the incalculable virtue of cleanliness at home and in the streets. Rural sanitation also came to be better understood as the insanitary dwelling places of the working classes came to be officially recognised under pressure of enlightened public opinion. But how did India fare in sanitation? The establishment of town municipalities fifty years ago brought urban sanitation into prominence, and the progres during the half-a-century may be deemed fairly satisfactory. But rural sanitation was a blank page in all provincial administrations. It is next only to a blank even when I write. For village sanitation was woefully neglected till within the last ten years. Then pious resolutions were indited by facile secretariat pens. True it is that spasmodic efforts were made here and there to improve the sanitary condition of villages. But there was no systematic and authoritative method of dealing with it yet. They at the seat of the Central Government were hardly alive to it. It was the outbreak of plague that first roused them from that long sleep, and it was the severe famine at the close of the nineteenth century which quickly followed at the heel of the pestilence which quickened the Indian Government. But, here, too, it must be pointed out that an expert authority and withal full of deep human sympathy, no other than Miss Florence Nightingale, whose name is imperishable in the history of humanity, had, as far back as 1885 and even before, drawn the pointed attention of the Government to the urgency of taking effectual measures of rural sanitation. You, Mr. Editor, in the excellent article you indited on the life of that great Sister of Mercy which the nineteenth centuray produced, referred to her work in this direction and the inspiration which she had given to some most distinguished administrators and soldiers in order to influence the governing authorities here. The Bombay Presidency Association nobly supported her appeal and submitted a well-reasoned representation to the Bombay Government. But the inglorious Penjdeh scare and the subsequent forcible seizure of Upper Burma had so engrossed the Government of Lord Dufferin that sanitation and education were no where thought of. They were relegated to the furthermost back seats. Plague and famine, physical events of a colossal magnitude, alone woke up the Government to its grave responsibilities. The matter just as the present horrible war has been a great eye opener to the entire world of civilisation in high politics and economics.

So much then for rural sanitation and its early small beginnings. It is gratifying to note that close attention has been paid to this subject during the last five years, thanks to the earnest solicitude of Lord Hardinge, which gives fair prominence and hope of a speedy and satisfactory progress during the next few years. Just as in matters of administration you have to begin at the beginning, namely, the organisation of the village and the taluka for self-government, so, too, we have to begin at the very beginning in the matter of sanitation. Everything must in the natural order of things be taken at the root. Village sanitation is the root of town sanitation.

It is a sign of the times that, within the last few months two experts have been good enough to give us the benefit of their knowledge and experience. Mr. Geddes by his series of lectures and exhibitions endeavoured to impress on the town people the value of town planning, when concerted and carried out on practical lines and in harmony with the country, its climate, and the local environments of the people. He had no cut and dried scheme, after the manner of the bureaucracy, to recommend. He had no preconsidered fantastic notions and no foregone conclusions. He was solely guided by the facts which were presented to his eyes in the localities he visited. There was no patent machine of one structure and uniformity to suit hopelessly different conditions. Calcutta had its own, and he recommended Calcutta one scheme suited to its environments. Madras presented quite another set of conditions which demanded another scheme, so too with Bombay. The one underlying principle which was most discernible was the similarity of the scheme to the economic situation of the people for whose benefit alone it was recommended.

And it is a pleasure now to notice the report which Mr. Miram has submitted to Government in respect of rural housing and which the Government, with commendable speed, has circulated to the various collectorates and directed its translation in the principle vernaculars to be sown broadcast among the people in whose behalf the recommendations have been so considerately and discriminately made. Like Mr. Geddes, Mr. Miram, too, has kept in view the single object, namely, the sanitary welfare of thousands of villagers from the point of view of their economic conditions. It is gratifying to note that that condition, which was hitherto officially ignored or treated cavalierly, is now coming to the front and asserting itself in an unmistakable way. In this single fact there is promise of hope and progress. But some practical recommendations which Mr. Miram has suggested demand a little lengthened notice. This must be reserved for another early occasion. Meanwhile Mr. Miram deserves our warm thanks for the modest and unobstrused manner in which he has given his practical recommendations solely from the point of view of the villager and his economic condition. I should call the scheme "rural housing." It is certainly not town planning which, as far as Bombay is concerned, is still in a nebulous condition.—Yours, etc.,

D. E. WACHA.

July 8th 1915.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

MORE DEFENCE EVIDENCE RECORDED.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 8.

At the Lahore Conspiracy Case trial on Wednesday, four witnesses deposed to Kala Singh having never used seditious language.

Maggar Singh, Lambardar, said Surain Singh was with him at his well on the night of the Chabba dacoity.

Pandit Hari Lal Sharma, journalist, bore testimony to the accused having frequently complained of police surveillance and to Kidar Nath's contributions to the witness' paper "Hindu" criticising the police. The accused never expressed disloyal views. In cross-examination, the witness stated that he knew Ram Chand Peshawari very well and that the manuscript articles from the pen of the latter were seized by the police in the recent search of his house.

Pandit Diwan Chand, book-seller, and Mehta Anand Kishore, one of the two accused discharged in the present case, testified to certain details of Kidar Nath's arrest, while Sub-Inspector Hira Singh, C.I.D., Sub-Inspector Mahammad Ibrahim and C.I.D. Inspector Grey deposed to Kidar Nath's movements and the police supervision exercised over them.

Mr. D. Donald, Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana, stated that Dewan Singh had been once called for the identification of certain accused in the Lahore jail and was arrested on an order from Lahore. Witness never told Puran Singh that he would be released and produced as a witness.

Mr. Rauf Ali produced certain witnesses to show that Nidhan Singh, an accused, had money transactions with various people and visited different places to recover his dues, including a visit to Mul Chand's serai in Lahore on 28th December, 1914.

A batch of witnesses from Duddher deposed that the local Gurdwara was closed from 22th Matil to 5 days after Disakhi which, it is alleged by prosecution, was used during this period by the batch of the Dudher accused to hold seditious and otherwise objectionable gatherings. The witnesses also testified to the accused having lived along under their supervision in their village after return from abroad. Some of the witnesses in addition ascribed the implication of some of the accused to police enmity and machinations.

Vasakha Singh was absent from the spot when the police took out the box containing pistols from the house of his uncle Nihal Singh. Wasakha Singh came later, but was not taken away by the police at the time. He was arrested subsequently.

So far 106 defence witnesses have given evidence and about 40 have been given up by the defence. The Commissioners cancelled the bail of three men who had been released on bail and one of whom had not put in his appearance on 5th July but came only yesterday.

TRIAL OF A SUBORDINATE JUDGE.

ALLEGATIONS OF RECEIVING A BRIBE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 8.

In connection with the bribery charges against Govind Balwant Laghate, first class Sub-Judge of Ahmednagar, the prosecution on Tuesday examined the alleged giver of the bribe of the horse, a man named Narayandas Kanayalal.

Witness deposed that he went to see the accused at Nasik on behalf of his sister's suit for Rs. 15,000 on hearing of his transfer to Ahmednagar. The accused there asked him to get another horse in exchange for the one he already had, which was useless. He also asked that his carriage be sent to Ahmednagar. Witness bought the horse for Rs. 245, which he gave to the accused and had the accused's carriage sent to Ahmednagar. The expenses thereby incurred he debited to his sister's account. The accused afterwards on two occasions, at Christmas 1915 and during the Holi of 1915, went to Bombay and stayed at witness' shop. While in Bombay the accused asked that the witness should give him Rs. 300 annually for the upkeep of a temple which he owned in Poona. In return he agreed to decide his sister's suit in her favour.

The cross-examination of the witnesses in the first case against the accused was begun this afternoon and is proceeding.

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.

TURO CIGAR A

For the correct names of two countries illustrated we present as a Free Gift our price £3 Lady's Solid Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. To Gents, High-Class Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Prize Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

Mr. ... Drugs Inspector, M. & S. M. Ry., Ranibennur.

Mr. L. P. Rowe, Gomtipur Spinning Mills Ahmedabad.

THE LUSITANIA INQUIRY

CAPTAIN TURNER'S EVIDENCE.

DENIAL OF GERMAN ALLEGATIONS

EVIDENCE IN CAMERA.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the sinking of the Lusitania was opened on June 15 at the Central Hall, Westminster. Lord Mersey presided, assisted by nautical assessors, two naval officers, and two of the mercantile marine.

Lord Mersey at the outset made it clear that in the public interest questions arising out of the instructions which may have been given by the Admiralty as to the course which the Lusitania was following on the morning of the tragedy could not be investigated in open court.

Sir Edward Carson, for the Board of Trade, said certain allegations had been made about the vessel to which he was able to give a complete denial. The German Government said the Lusitania was an armed vessel. The American Government denied this, and he called evidence to prove the truth of the denial. The Lusitania was not armed and was never fitted out as a transport.

Describing the attack, Sir Edward Carson said the submarine fired two torpedoes. It was also believed that a third was fired. He emphasised the fact that the submarine fired without warning and there was no possibility of taking immediate steps to save life. Such an act was not only contrary to International law but to the dictates of civilisation and humanity. It was a deliberate attempt at murder.

The vessel was travelling at eighteen knots. The total number of passengers on board was 1,959. Of these 1,198 were lost. She was certified to have thirty-boats, capable of accommodating 1,950, and also thirty-two life-buoys and 3,225 lifebelts.

Certain specific information was sent out by the Admiralty by wireless to the Lusitania, and so far as he knew it reached the captain. It was not desirable to state these regulations in public, and when the examination of the captain in regard to these came on he would ask that it be taken in private.

The real questions that arose were as to the navigation of the ship having regard to the Admiralty instructions, and whether everything was done that could be done after the ship was torpedoed.

THE CAPTAIN'S EVIDENCE.

Captain Turner, who was in command of the Lusitania, examined by Sir Edward Carson, said that the vessel was unarmed and carried no masked guns. On the morning of the disaster there was fog, but it cleared off. When the ship was struck they were going about 18 knots Their average speed on the journey had been about 21 knots They were working nineteen out of twenty-five boilers, by order of the company. When the ship was struck he ordered full speed astern, but there was no response, the engines being out of commission. The Lusitania took a list of about 15 degrees. The lifeboats on the port side could not be lowered without great difficulty.

When the explosion occurred his orders were "All women and children to the boats first." He remained on the bridge till the vessel went down. He did not know how long he was in the water. He was picked up by a trawler and landed at Queenstown. He received certain instructions from the Admiralty. Everything possible was done to get the boats out and save lives.

Replying to questions the captain said the stewards were competent enough in handling the boats, but did not get experience. He was an old-fashioned sailor, and preferred the sailors of his youth to the greasers and stewards of the present day

Mr. Aspinall: Were the passengers helping so far as they could?—Yes, interfering, I should say.

Do you know what part, if any, Mr. Vanderbilt was taking in the helping?—I never saw the gentleman.

The Court then sat in camera and afterwards adjourned.

CHAIRMAN OF CUNARD CO.'S EVIDENCE.

On the resumption of the enquiry on June 16, the chairman of the Cunard Company, Mr. A. A. Booth, gave evidence. He said that in November the company considered the question of running the Lusitania and the Mauretania, and decided, after the rush of homeward-bound Americans was over, to run the Lusitania at three-quarter boiler power. This was to pay expenses. They did not make any profit.

He had discussed the submarine danger with the captains, but it was necessary to leave a great deal to the captains. They were instructed not to stop to take up a pilot for Liverpool and so time their arrival as not to have to stop for the tide at Liverpool Bar

Mr. McMaster, M.P., who appeared for the Canadian Government, asked whether there was any apparatus on board the Lusitania which indicated the vicinity of a submarine.

Lord Mersey: If there were anything of that kind I should like to have full particulars.

Mr. McMaster said he had been told by a well-known scientist that it was possible to detect the presence of a submarine by a certain contrivance. He mentioned the name of the scientist, but it was inaudible, and Mr. Booth did not reply to the question in the conversation which ensued.

Asked by Sir Edward Carson if he knew that threats were made that the Lusitania would be attacked, Mr. Booth said not until the Sunday after she sailed.

Before that had you any information as to submarines on the route the ship was travelling?—I am quite sure that if there had been we should have felt that it would not have made any difference to our action. It was either a question of running her at twenty-one knots or not at all. My view would have been against stopping running and I think that also was the view of the directors.

Questioned as to the desirability of increased speed Mr. Booth said: My view was—or the view of my directors was—that the Lusitania, being in fact the fastest ship running, the difference between twenty-one and twenty-four knots was not material so far as avoiding submarines was concerned. No steamer over fourteen knots had so far as I know been struck by a submarine. When the submarine blockade was declared in March the directors discussed the matter and decided not to make any change.

SUBMARINE NOT SEEN

Replying to the President, Mr. Booth said as far as he was able to make out the submarine was not seen at all by the Lusitania. If it had been pursuing it it must have been on the surface where it could have been seen. When they saw the advertisement threats they could not communicate with the ship. Only the Admiralty could do that. Mr. Booth added that he had always found the crews willing in handling the boats, but since the war they had lost all of their naval men and had had to take the best they could get and train them. Mr. Cotter: Is it a fact that you have Germans working in your docks at New York?

Mr. Booth: I should think it is possible that there were Americans of German descent working.

Mr. Cotter: I mean actual Germans who emigrated to New York? I am getting now to the fact that if German spies had been on the Lusitania they would have been able to convey information to the enemy.—There was no distinction made.

You did not try to sort them out?—Mr. Booth: We did all we could to protect ourselves against German spies in New York as well as anywhere else.

When Mr. Booth left the witness-box the Attorney-General handed the ship's manifest to the President. "Your lordship will see," he said, "that there is set out in the manifest certain cases of ammunition and some empty shells. They are not shells that could be utilised, nor could the ammunition, and no suggestion has been made that these were intended for warlike purposes."

Lord Mersey, addressing the Attorney-General, said: I should like to know where the danger zone began and whether arrangements could not have been made for the boat to traverse the zone in the dark.

Sir E. Carson said he would endeavour to get the information.

Thomas Quinn, able seaman, said he was in the crow's nest on the look out for submarines. He saw the torpedo coming but never saw the submarine. When first he saw the torpedo it was about 100 yards away. The ship could not have escaped if it had been going 100 knots.

NAVAL COMMANDER'S EVIDENCE.

Evidence was given by a commander in the Royal Navy as to the importance of speed to avoid submarines. A ship going fast and zigzagging would render it much more difficult to attack. He considered zigzagging of the utmost importance. Had the greater speed been kept by the Lusitania she could have done 21 knots and have made a zigzag course arriving off Liverpool at the earliest possible moment for crossing the bar.

Replying to Lord Mersey, the witness said the danger zone was not defined.

The Attorney-General: Can you tell us how far these submarines can go?—I would rather not say in public.

A number of members of the crew gave evidence as to the sinking of the Lusitania.

First officer Jones said he knew wireless messages were received on the day she went down. Four alterations in her course were made, mainly due to the fog.

Mrs. Learoyd, who lost her husband, said she got into a boat which was being lowered, but while this was being done another boat came down on top of them, struck the passengers and tipped them into the water. There was no panic. One or two passengers were screaming for lifebelts but that was all.

Other passengers said the crew were cool and collected.

In reply to Sir F. E. Smith, the President said: As to the question of speed and the absence of destroyers, the evidence was sufficient. As to the presence or otherwise of officers in the boats he would leave it to the discretion of the Board of Trade whether further evidence should be called.

The inquiry was adjourned.

THE PATRIOTIC KISS.

GIRL'S AFFECTIONATE GOOD-BYE TO SEVEN SOLDIERS.

Lady Proctor, speaking at a meeting held at the Hon. Mrs. Lygon's house, Sydenham Hill, on June 14, told an amusing story of the misplaced enthusiasm of a patriotic young girl.

"One of our patrol workers noticed a young girl embracing a soldier at one of the big stations." Lady Proctor said. "But she was not content with throwing her arms round one soldier. She kissed six or seven. 'Do you know all these soldiers?' asked the patrol worker. 'Oh, no,' replied the girl. 'I don't know one of them. But one simply must do something to help these splendid fellows.'"

It was the aim of those associated with girls' patriotic clubs, continued Lady Proctor, to divert such enthusiasm into the right channels. The desire to help was as enthusiastic and as real among working-class girls as among any other sections of the community, but the girls didn't know what to do.

The patriotic clubs were formed to keep such young girls from the street and to turn their desire for service and their gifts of enthusiasm to right use.

Living in a small house of two or three rooms, it was essential for young girls that they should have an opportunity of expressing their individualities outside the home, and the clubs provided this opportunity. They were essentially home-life clubs.

Miss Wilkie and Miss Picton-Turbervill were among other speakers, and the need for more clubs in naval and military centres was emphasised.

MET AFTER FIVE YEARS

DRAMATIC INCIDENT IN PERSIAN GULF.

GALLANT CHARGE OF THE CANADIANS.

The "Daily News" publishes the following interesting extracts from letters sent by men at the Front:—

Capt. E. Bruce Allnutt, R.A.M.C., serving in the Persian Gulf, writes: "I'm back at Basra for a few days' rest, with all the other slightly wounded men who are not bad enough to go to hospital. We had a three days' fight. The first day they shelled us all day, on the next tried to capture our positions, and on the third day we went out and made a successful attack on them, although outnumbered three to one. They had heavy German guns against our ordinary field artillery. They were run by German officers and artillery officers. . . . A curious incident occurred last week. The enemy started shelling the patch of ground I was on. I hared for a little hole in the ground near for shelter, and saw someone else there, but threw myself down with him, as there was just room. When the hail of shells had burst round us and for a moment we could put our heads up, we both said 'That was a close shave!' and simultaneously recognised each other. He was at Bart's with me, and we hadn't met for five years until that moment, and neither knew that the other was at the front even!"

GENERAL'S TRIBUTE TO CANADIANS.

Private Oliver Bristow, who is with the Canadian forces in a letter to his sister at Stalham, Norfolk, says: "Just imagine last Sunday I was sitting as I am now writing and yet in that week has happened more than in any week of my life. We were taken into a spot and told to dig in, little dreaming that the Germans were just ahead of us. We had orders to attack an orchard that was held by Germans. Really I lost all sense of fear and the sight of blood did not affect me at all. An officer came along and said 'Come along, boys', and we climbed out of the trenches, and as I got my rifle the wounded boy said 'Good-bye and best of luck.' No sooner had we got out of the trench when the bullets and shells started. We had to cross an open space of 500 yards under heavy machine-gun fire. I don't know why I had no sense of fear at all. I never saw a man waver, but all charged on with our friends falling on all sides of us. I saw Neal (who came from a neighbouring village), as cool as usual, and he gave me a grin. I never thought it possible to fire so many bullets at one time. There were 143 of us got out of the trench to charge. When we got to the orchard there was a ditch to be crossed. It was waist high. A machine gun was firing on us all the time. We got to the other side of the orchard. This morning the general of the brigade came and spoke to us and said he would love to shake us all by the hand."

ON THE MAJESTIC.

Mr. A. C. Pegg, electrician at the Kingston Empire Music Hall, has just received a letter from Mr. T. Pegg, his nephew, who was a wireless operator on H.M.S. Majestic in the Dardanelles, in which a vivid account of the landing of the troops is given. It is a pathetic circumstance that the letter was received after the young wireless operator's death was posted by the Admiralty, he having gone down with his ship.

In the course of his letter Mr. Pegg alludes to the fine work done by the Australians and New Zealanders, and says: "In the evening we had a number of wounded Australians and New Zealanders come on board the Majestic for treatment by our surgeon. They looked absolutely done up, but not one of them murmured, though some of them were in agony. They were all picked men, fine big fellows, who had to rush certain positions at the point of the bayonet. You would be surprised to know how nice spoken they all were. They said they had been waiting for nine months for that day, and their great grief was that they had been knocked out in the first round.

Mr. Pegg added. "The ships are at it inside now, I think, judging by the sounds of guns. Some big Turkish shells from inland somewhere have dropped round the Majestic during the last three mornings. This morning we had some close ones—close enough to shake the ship when they exploded. We are going out of range for a little while. It means a little time off for us, but not for others who have to ammunition the ships."

THE MUNSTER FUSILIERS.

A non-commissioned officer, writing home to a wounded officer, pays tribute to the gallant part played by the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers in the action of the 9th May.

He writes: The Major-General commanding the "——" Division expressed his appreciation in the following terms:

"I wish you also to convey to the C.O. 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers my appreciation of the fine example set to the division by the successful assault of part of the leading line; a feat of arms which the battalion must always be proud of, as this battalion was the only one in the brigade whose men succeeded in storming the enemy's breastworks.

"For great gallantry I think the N.C.O.s and men deserve the greatest distinction going, also if anyone earned a V.C. Sergeant Gannon (Machine Gun Sergeant) and Private 10142 Barry did. Sergeant Gannon went out several times and brought wounded men in, also a wounded officer; Private Barry, although wounded twice, brought in Captain Hawkes, who was severely wounded in three places, and cold move. Poor Barry lost his life as he was hit again while bringing in Captain Hawkes, and died from wounds. Except in a few cases of exceptional gallantry every man was a hero."

'IRON FOR KRUPPS."

GLASGOW MERCHANTS ON TRIAL.

ALLEGED TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

Widespread interest was taken in the opening proceedings in the trial in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on June 14, of two members of the Glasgow firm of William Jacks and Co., iron merchants, on a charge of trading with the enemy, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The accused are Robert Hetherton Irvinedale, Calderwood-road, Newlands, Glasgow, and Henry Arnould Wilson, Underfell, Milngavie.

The indictment contained five separate charges. These, in effect, were that on August 13 the firm had 7,500 tons of iron ore ex-steamer Themis, of Tonsberg, Norway, stored on the quay at Rotterdam awaiting the firm's instructions, and that the accused suggested to the firm's agents at Rotterdam that they should deliver portions of the cargo to the Phoenix Works, Duisberg, Germany.

It was further alleged that, having been asked by the firm's agents whether the firm agreed to the delivery of portions of the iron ore to the Krupp works at Essen and the Rheinische works at Ruhrort, Germany, the accused agreed, and it was alleged that 2,916 tons were supplied to Krupps and 4,443 tons to the Rheinische works. Subsequently the balance of about 200 tons was supplied to the Rheinische works. The letters and telegrams connected with the transactions in question covered the period from August 13 to September 21, and the balance was said to have been delivered to the Rheinische works on October 2.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and the jury were then empanelled. In accordance with the Scottish legal custom there was no opening statement by counsel, and witnesses for the prosecution were called.

THE EVIDENCE.

Montague Rousseau Emanuel said he was assistant censor at the War Office in London. Letters passing between Messrs. Jack and Co., and Messrs. Van Uder, Rotterdam, passed through his hands, and were submitted by him to the Home Office.

John R. K. Law, of Glasgow, said he was a Canadian and a partner of the firm of Messrs. Jack and Co. During the past two years he had taken no part in the management of the business, and he had nothing to do with the negotiations connected with the cargo of iron ore. He knew nothing of the correspondence which took place with regard to it until the charge was made. His firm were agents for the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and entered into contracts with German firms—Krupps and others—for the supply of ore for engineering purposes. The contracts were current at the date of the war.

Cross-examined, Mr. Law said the Crown had not approached him for information before that day.

ALLEGED UNHEEDED SIGNALS.

At the resumed hearing on June 15, Mr. George Stout, partner in a firm of shipping brokers, Glasgow, stated that he made a communication on August 3 to the secretary of Lloyd's, in London, asking that the Themis, which was then off Dungeness, should be stopped and should await further orders. The captain of the ship was communicated with, but he did not heed the signals, with the result that the Themis went to Rotterdam, which was her original destination. The explanation given by the captain of the Themis was that the message he received was not signed. The initiative in endeavouring to stop the vessel was taken by Mr. Wilson, one of the accused.

Mr. Robert Macfarlane, accountant, of Glasgow, informed the court that during his examination of the books of Messrs. Jacks Mr. Wilson willingly produced everything which was necessary to make the investigation. According to the bill of lading, the witness said, this cargo of ore was consigned to Van Uden at Rotterdam.

The Solicitor-General said that on August 13 Messrs. Jacks wrote to Van Uden, stating:

We are very much surprised indeed to note from your letters of 10th and 11th instant that you have made delivery to Phœnix Company of 4,500 tons of ore, and that you have handed it over to them, so far as we can see, without any indication on their part that payment will be made. . . .

You have no authority to deliver ore to a customer in Germany at present unless payment is in your hands. We are extremely surprised to learn that this has been done, and can only think that you have got some security for the payment, as you were without any instructions from us. You are no doubt aware that Mr. Peters is serving with the troops.

Mr. Peters, a German, was the manager of the Duisburg office of Messrs. Jacks, said the Solicitor-General.

"UNLESS WE GET CASH."

On August 14 Messrs. Jacks wrote again to Van Uden:

"We note you wish to deliver to Phœnix 2,000 to 2,500 tons of ore out of the Themis. We have no objection whatever to delivering ore to these friends if it is possible to get payment for same over here during the war; but we cannot allow another ton to go to any German customer unless we get cash for it. . . .

"It may be possible for the German works to pay to our account in Amsterdam, even though we remain at war for some time. We shall have to leave you to take this matter up with our Duisburg office, but you must clearly understand that unless something of this kind is satisfactorily arranged no further ore must go. Indeed we should like to make it a condition that our previous accounts are paid before any further ore is supplied."

Again, on August 18, Messrs. Jacks and Co. wrote to Van Uden acknowledging the following telegram: "Duisburg suggests payment should be made to us for transfer to you. Duisburg instruct us deliver 4,000 to Phœnix, 3,000 Krupp, free lighter Rotterdam, and balance Themis to Rhenish Steel Works." The letter also contained this passage:

"If it is possible for the (German) works to pay the money to you and they do so beforehand, and send approximate sum to account, would be quite willing to let them them have the Themis cargo."

The witness said that Mr. Wilson stated to him that the Admiralty having allowed the Themis to go to Rotterdam he took it for granted that was authority to deliver the cargo to the consignees. Mr. Wilson also stated that it was known, or ought to have been known, by the Admiralty that there were no furnaces in Holland where a cargo of ore could be consumed, so that they had no alternative but to send it on to Germany.

GERMAN PAYMENTS.

The Solicitor-General: Can you tell us how much was paid by the three German firms concerned since the outbreak of war as taken from the books of Messrs. Jacks' firm?

The Witness: From the Phœnix on August 27 the amount was £2,719; from the Rheinische Steel Works on September 13, £6,691; from Krupps and Co., on September 4, £116; September 13, £5,653; and September 19, £2,193. He could not distinguish what proportion of this money applied to the Themis.

The Judge: You say that these sums were paid, but you do not know for what?—I never considered that.

In response there was a letter from Nova Scotia which stated: "While delivery of the ore to the Germans is rather close to helping the enemy, we think probably under the circumstances you were quite justified. We are glad to know that you are getting some money from Germany."

In cross-examination by Mr. Clyde the witness said there was no account in Jacks and Co.'s books with Van Uden.

GERMAN FIRMS ANXIOUS.

Miss Fraser, employed at the Duisburg office of Messrs. Jacks, said she was in charge while Peters, the German manager, was absent from August 1 to 12. During that time the three German firms displayed great anxiety to get the ore off the Themis. They telephoned practically every day about it, and the Phœnix Company's representative called about the matter. Eventually she wired to Van Uden to deliver 3,000 tons at once to that firm. She was very angry to find afterwards that Phœnix had taken 4,500 tons. Krupps were not so anxious. The Rheinische people were very indignant at being asked to pay back accounts before delivery was made.

The hearing was further adjourned till June 16.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

SUGGESTION FOR A CONVENTION

The need for Imperial Federation was strongly urged by Sir John McCall, Agent-General for Tasmania, at the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on June 8, over which Lord Sydenham presided. says the "Indiaman." Union means strength, and the Empire needs all its strength for defence, as events are proving to-day. This union, he argued, can be secured "without putting too tight a rein on young democratic Dominions." He recognised that India and Egypt must be consulted before a final decision as to Imperial union is reached, and admitted that this fact brought difficulties in its train, and on them he offered no opinion. His practical suggestion was that a convention be called by the King or the Imperial Government at the time of the next Imperial Premiers' conference—after peace has been settled—at which the whole Empire, including India and Egypt, should be represented. The work of the convention would be to give the Empire the benefit of its best judgment at a time when all citizens would be prepared to listen, as to the most practical way of ensuring effective defence and complete but unified nationality. He advocated the Australian federation scheme as a guide for the working out of the greater federation, and showed how difficulties had been surmounted and the Commonwealth established.

Lord Sydenham supported the argument for Imperial Federation, but did not make any suggestion as to India's share in it; he said that in all federation self-sacrifice is required from every unit, but that federation must give absolute freedom on local matters, while Imperial, international, and foreign affairs should be dealt with by a separate body.

INDIAN ARMY CAPTAIN'S BEQUESTS TO "LATE ARRIVALS.

Captain Reinfred Tatton Arundell, 2nd Rajputs (Indian Army), of Cheriton Fitzpains, Crediton, Devon, formerly of the Leicestershire Regiment, who saw service in Tibet, and who was killed in action at Serapeum, Suez Canal, Egypt, on February 3, aged 38, left unsettled property of the gross value of £28,832, with net personalty £28,339. The testator left £1000 upon trust for David George Jackson, his plate chest and contents for the second son of his brother, Wilbraham Harris Arundell, and the residue of his property to all of his nephews and nieces, directing that, it should not be divided until January 1, 1940, "thus allowing for late arrivals," the income being meanwhile used by his executors for the education of their own children.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. 26

THE INHUMAN ENEMY.

A GAS ATTACK IN POLAND.

GERMAN SOLDIERS' PROTEST.

The use of poisonous gases by the Germans, involving as it does far-reaching suffering, promises to present one of the blackest pages in the world's history, while the Russian response in this emergency is one of the most magnificent stories of this war, which should convince the Allies of the state of the *moral* of the Russian soldiery after 10 months of warfare in which they have been steadily attacked by the Germans, writes the special correspondent of "The Times" with the Russian Forces, in a communication from Warsaw on June 11.

As the general situation caused by the use of gas is so filled with inhumanity and misery, both to soldiers and peasantry, I have spent the past three days in studying its effects, and have examined all the evidence available, visiting both the advanced trenches, which suffered the worst from the gases, and the base hospitals at Warsaw, where the victims are dying. I have talked with dozens of generals, officers, soldiers, and others, and can write without fear of contradiction.

The soldiers had been warned of the possibility that gas would be used against them; hence they were not surprised when, in the early morning of May 30, a movement was observed in the German trenches, where men were seen placing a white powder resembling salt upon straw before their positions. It was first reported that this was the gas producer, but I now learn that this was merely the means of creating a cloud of heavy white smoke, which served as a screen for subsequent movements. The system actually employed by the Germans was to place cylinders of steel 30in. by 6in. in a trench, embedded in the floor, then to connect this with a lead pipe running along the parapet facing the enemy, with a valve at the cylinder-head. After the smoke curtain had been created these valves were simultaneously opened. The cylinders were arranged in groups of 10 or 12, 2ft. apart, with spaces of 20 paces between each group, this system covering perhaps a kilometre of the front.

On the opening of the valves clouds of heavy, greenish-yellow gas poured out, flooding all the ground before the German lines, and with a favourable wind these drifted slowly toward the Russian line, which was absolutely hidden by a wall of smoke and gas. Evidence exists which indicates that the German soldiers bitterly protested against the using of these gases. At all events, the soldiers were told by their officers that the gas was quite harmless and that the Russians would not suffer unduly, but would merely be rendered unconscious, and that they could walk over and occupy their trenches without losing a man. Behind the gas went sappers to cut the Russian barbed wire. Behind their attacking columns followed Germans bearing cylinders of oxygen for the relief of their own soldiers, who were all equipped with respirators.

RUSSIANS UNMOVED.

The Russian soldiers were told not to move or make a sound, and not to fire until the enemy was within reach of our barbed wire, thus permitting the Germans to believe them to be dead. It is thought that many Russians fell asphyxiated in intense agony. The absolute silence that prevailed in their trenches so convinced the Germans of the success of their programme that, it is stated, the last groups of attackers brought their blankets and knapsacks with them, believing that they would remain comfortably for the night in the occupied trenches.

When the Germans reached the entanglements the whole Russian line opened fire, sweeping away the first ranks. Not a single soldier budged from his position. All remained at their posts firing. They collapsed in the trenches, while the operators of the machine guns worked their pieces with other soldiers holding wet bandages around their faces until both died together. The whole story is filled with innumerable incidents of the heroism of individuals who died at their posts. The reserves coming forward found the first trench filled with Russians asphyxiated, but the Germans were already retreating. The reserves with furious indignation carried the attack forward, falling on the Germans, bayoneting and clubbing them with their rifles, chasing them first in and then out of some of their own positions.

In the meantime, towards one position a change of wind carried the gases back to the German trenches, where respirators had evidently not been provided, for the Russians say that the shrieks of the German soldiers in the throes of their own poison were horrible to hear. Thus, without the slightest material advantage, ended the first German attempt to use this inhuman means of warfare. Whatever military value this practice may have had, it was practically gone after the gas had passed the first mile where were located the positions of the reserves.

The Germans during the whole of this war never made a more serious mistake than this, for they have roused the usually placid Moujiks and awakened a passionate desire for revenge, and the next action will clearly indicate the results of their practices.

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PRIMATE AND A WAR PROBLEM.

THE CARE OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Delegates from charitable and relief societies in over 200 towns attended the opening session of a three days' conference on war relief and personal service at the Caxton Hall, London, on June 10.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who took part in a discussion on the assistance of soldiers and sailors, their families and dependents since the outbreak of war, said that at the beginning of the war his feelings fluctuated between amazement and approbation, and sometimes reprobation, as he looked at the dauntless courage with which both military and civil people faced problems far too gigantic for men to handle who had other things at the same time to do. It was because of that they had had an amazing series of contradictory circulars issued by the authorities in the first few months, which differed in purpose, intent and policy.

They owed a debt of gratitude to the Soldiers and Sailors' Families Association for the work it had done in the face of extraordinary difficulties, at a time when things were in a chaos of confusion.

TO AVOID CHAOS.

Dealing with the "unmarried wives" question, his Grace said that they were as bound to look after the future of the unmarried woman as they were that of the man. To say that because she had failed to conform with what they believed to be the true moral standard therefore she and her children should be left at a time like this to be dealt with in in whatever way they could without being looked after was to abrogate the very first principles which ought to actuate them.

Sir Charles Nicholson, M.P., who presided, said very little blame could be attached to the War Office, which was called upon to meet an emergency which it could not possibly have foreseen with a staff that was absolutely inadequate. If they were to avoid confusion, chaos, overlapping and indiscriminate begging, it would be absolutely necessary that there should be some centralised body to which every soldier and sailor could look for the adjustment of his claims, and in which the public could feel complete confidence.

Miss E. H. Kelly, who dealt with war relief in Portsmouth, stated that she had heard of one case in which a soldier apparently had 16 "wives" and a mother applying for relief.

LOOKING AHEAD.

During a discussion on the discharged sailor and soldier, Sir George Murray said that after the war the Government might be faced with one of the greatest industrial dislocations ever known. Industry and capital would not have adjusted themselves to the new conditions, and this country, like every other engaged in the war, should be on the verge of ruin. The problem of the discharged sailor and soldier must be dealt with primarily by the Government and the Labour Exchanges. He was chairman of the Government Committee which considered the subject of the discharged soldier, and it recommended that the problem should be tacked on to a larger organisation which the Government should set up. It also came to the conclusion that it was the duty of the State to care for the disabled soldier and to find employment for the returned able-bodied saldier, and that a central committee should be appointed for this purpose.

It was mentioned that the Government had consented to receive a deputation on the subject of land settlement for discharged sailors and soldiers.

A Midnapore correspondent wires that in the small hours of last Friday night fourteen boarders of the school boarding house, attached to the High English School, were attacked with cholera. Notwithstanding prompt medical help two succumbed and two more died on their way home. The school has been closed and the boarders disbanded. A few cases of cholera have also occurred in the neighbourhood.

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THE LO E OF MONEY.

CHANGED VALUES IN WAR TIME.

The love of money can hardly be the root of all evil for it is only one perverse passion out of many. But there is a kind of decorum about money which makes the love of it peculiarly dangerous, since it conceals from the lover the nature and effects of his passion. If a man wants too much food, he is evidently greedy. If a woman wants too many clothes, she is evidently vain. But money is not a thing, like clothes or food, that can be enjoyed by itself. It is only a means of getting the things that can be enjoyed; and so greed for money is not direct greed, but indirect. It is a civilized means of conducting the struggle for life, which to a great extent conceals from those who use it the ugliness and the animal nature of that struggle. It is, in fact, a kind of diplomacy, politely conducted, behind which there is war; but the diplomats often do not see the war. They deal only in documents, scraps of paper; and they are not aware, except at second hand, what all these documents, and the struggle about them, mean to the mass of men. The rich man who is greedy for money does not put it to himself that he is greedy for all the things that money will buy. Although money keeps its actual power, and is prized for that, he manages, in his own mind, to divorce it from its real meaning. It becomes to him a symbol of something much finer and more romantic than it is. It inflames his imagination and the imagination of a great part of the poorer world too, as if it were not merely a means of buying material things, but a personal quality in the man who possesses it. Money, it is said can be used for great and noble purposes, which is true; but the man who is greedy for money does not want to use it for such purposes. Often he does not even want to buy an inordinate number of material things. His greed has become abstract and romantic. It is greed for a symbol, forgetful of what the symbol implies. And this greed for a symbol spreads among people not otherwise greedy, who do manage by means of money to engage ruthlessly in the struggle for life without ever being aware that they are red of tooth and claw. The decorum of money wraps itself round them and hides from them the character and the results of their own greed. They see only lists of securities; they do not even see heaps of gold; and, even if they do engage in a quarrel about money with some one else no less greedy for it, there is no open scrambling and clutching, but only a law suit decently conducted, which may cause decent ruin to the loser that the winner never sees. All he knows is that he has got judgment in his favour, which means, of course, that he takes a certain number of material things from his opponent. But it does not mean that to him. To him it means a kind of religious justification, giving him a moral as well as a legal right to own the money he gets through it.

THE SACREDNESS OF MONEY.

This we do unconsciously reverence money more than the things we get with it is proved by two curious facts. You can give a man anything except money without affecting your relations with him; and a man's dependents may steal many things from him without calling it theft, but they know always that taking money is stealing. Evidently, then, money is more sacred than any other kind of material possession. But why? It only differs from other material possessions in that it is a means of getting them, that while you have money you keep your power of choice because you have not yet chosen. So if you give money you only give the power of choice, and if you steal money you steal the power of choice; and this power seems to us more sacred than any of the things that can be chosen. We do reverence the man who has a great deal of this power, just because he has not yet chosen, and because, perhaps, he might choose nobly or generously. But we may be sure that, if he is greedy of the power, he will not choose nobly or generously—in fact, that the man who can ennoble money is he who cares very little for it. The war makes all these things plainer to us than they were in time ofpeace. We now see greed for money as it is, and we no longer reverence the rich man because of what he might do with his money, since we have other tests forced upon us than these possibilities. We value a man for what he does, not for what he might do; for his actual personal qualities rather than for his possessions. In that we are like people on a sinking ship, for whom all the customary social values are destroyed and a man is a man only if he proves himself one. To us now the private who wins the Victoria Cross, is really a better man than the millionaire who cannot sleep at night for fear of bombs. The money test is for the time, almost abolished. We know by our own experiences at last that a man may be poor, not because he is a fool or a weakling, but because he cares for other things than money. But shall we remember this when peace comes again? Men commonly apply this money test, not so much because they are base in their own desires as because it is easy to apply. We know by hearsay when a man is rich; we have to find out for ourselves whether he is simple and kindly and brave. But our judgments are worth nothing to ourselves or anyone else unless we make them for ourselves, unless they are based upon what a man does rather than on what he has; and there is nothing which hinders us so much from exercising our own judgment as the reverence for money. It hides from us our own greed and the greed of others. It spreads a fog of decorum where there ought to be no decorum at all; it makes us think there is peace where there is a sharp material war. And this war, not purely material, opens our eyes to the nature of the other. It will have one good result at least if it keeps them open.

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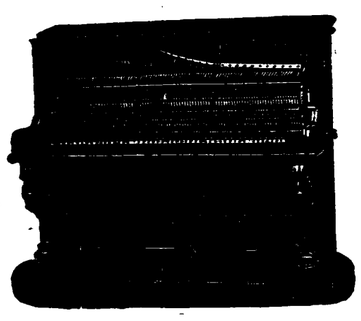

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Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case
Devos's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

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The safe and certain way to make bread and cakes rise well—to make them light and wholesome, and evenly baked all through—is to use

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Add one part to 8 parts of ordinary flour. Mix well dry. Made by Brown & Polson, of Corn Flour fame.

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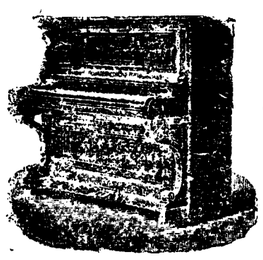

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62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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